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MS 76
BX 12
NBK 15

Typed Copies
from
Mrs. Kerr

No. 1

Corrected.
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The First White Settlers.

The estate of Colonel William Saunders was settled in the Kanawha County Court October 1, 1802, Martha Saunders, the widow being made Guardian for the minor son, Sampson Saunders. Thomas Kilgore and wife, Hetty, released to Martha Saunders all claim on the 250 acres of land that lay in lower Teay's Valley; then Kanawha County; now Cabell County. Col. William Saunders had resided in Virginia, where Hetty was born in 1782, taking the census of 1850 for proof. He later moved to Tennessee, where he was living in Smith County when he formed the partnership with Bennett Rogers, the trader. A William Saunders had served in the Fifth Virginia Regiment, Continental line, Revolutionary War, although no proof has been found as to his exact identity.

Sampson Saunders, the minor child mentioned in the settlement of the Estate, became a pioneer settler of Cabell County. The census of ¹⁸²⁰1870 gives the following of him: Householder, one, between the age of 26 and 25, 1 white female in the family; twenty male slaves and nine female slaves. The marriage record of Cabell County shows his marriage to Ann Gwinn April 21, 1821, They built their home not so far from the Prichard School looking up the valley. No children were born to this couple, and the vast estate was left to various relatives.

The Will of Sampson Saunders is found in Will Book 1, Page 391, Cabell County, and reads as follows:

"It is my will and desire that all slaves of every age and sex be free, at the time of my death, from all involuntary servitude. It is my will and desire, and I hereby direct my executors hereinafter named, or the survivor of them or such as may act

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do as soon as possible after my death, collect as much of my estate as may be necessary to buy land for my said slaves in the State of Indiana, or some of the free states of the United States of America, as may be necessary for the comfortable support of my said slaves, assigning to each head of a family their proper proportion of land or property, binding the ^{heads} ~~heads~~ of families, and the other young men for the comfortable support of the old and decrepit, or weakly slaves, during their natural life--for this purpose I hereby give and bequeath to my said slaves, \$15,000.00.
Administrators: John Samuels, John Laidley, George Gallagher, Cornwellsey Simmons.

The instrument is dated July 9, 1849. Appraisment of property began in November, 1849. (Signed) Sampson Saunders.

The following inventory of the property of Sampson Saunders gives one an idea of the manner of life of the earliest settlers:

50 Pieces of Chinaware,
5 dishes,
17 plates,
2 covered dishes,
10 cups and saucers-4 bowls,- 2 putchers,
6 pieces of glassware,
1/2 doz. silver spoons,
11 Tea silver spoons,
4 salt ditto and tongs,
18 knives and forks,
9 pieces of tinware,-Brittania Teapot-5 iron spoons,
1 tin safe,

3 candle sticks-2 tea waiters-and snuffers,
4 sad irons,
1 dining table,
1 stand,
1 pr. side tables, and covers,
1 stand table,
1 clock,
1 looking glass,
2 large cushion chair,
3 calico window curtains,
2 bed-steads and covering,
1 Map of United States and Book,
1 gilt ^{mirror} ~~mirror~~,
2 stand glass,
1 2 drawer stand,
1 settee and cushion,
2 Bureaus,
2 Fenders,
1 set andirons,
1 lot of books,
1 spit box and 2 bars zinc,
4 white window curtains,
1 carpet,
6 table cloths,
4 window ucurtains and 4 towels,
rosin,
1/4 bbl. vinegar,
2 bbls. vinegar,--value, \$3.00 each,
1-1/2 kegs 4d nails,

1/2 keg 10d nails,
1 pr. steelyards,--paint,--keg bitting,
4 beds, bedsteads, and bedding,
1 tick, and feathers,
1 trundle bed, bedstead, and bedding,
1 looking glsss,
1 chest,
2 little wheels,
2 bbls. box and harness leather,
3 cotton window blinds,
1 lot of old carpets,
2 bed-steads and bedding,
2 yards linsey,
8 pieces linen,
1 set bed curtains,
4 quilts,
1 white counterpane,
2 blankets,
3 coverlids,
2 comforts,
1 large chest,
1 bureau and mirrors,
12 bales cotton yarn and sack,
2 new hats,
2 leather trunks,
2 parts of sacks of coffee,
Part of bbl. of sugar,
1 Bbl sack and peaches,
1 box, 5 jars honey, &c.

1 keg of tallow,
7 weavers reeds and temples,
1 old shot gun leather,
1 pc. carpet,
70 lbs. rolls,
1 lot picked wool and coverlid,
4 bbls unpicked wool,
1 peck clover seed, and barrel,
3 empty bbls. and 3 boxes,
1 lot of Venetian blinds,
1 new man's saddle,
20 chairs,
1 homemade carpet,
1 cot,
1 still and apparatus,
3 kitchen tables,
1 hackle,
1/2 of cleaver,
1 coffee mill,
shovel and tongs,
Tea kettle, Griddle--skillet, and frying pan,
1 bbl. lime and wash tub,
1 water bucket and two tin cups,
1 pr. andirons,
1 knife box,
1 crow bar and sledge,
13 axes,
1 broad axe,
5 mattocks; 1 sprouting hoe,

1 briar scythe,
5 weeding hoes,
2 shovels,
5 bull tongues, an 2 shovel plows,
1 dog wedge and iron wedge,
1 pr. stretchers,
1 lot of chains in barrel,
1 post borer, and bar,
1 lot of old iron,
1 big clevis, and bell,
1 lot of mowing scythes,
4 ols scythe blades,
1 stone hammer,--2 picks and chisel,
1 grind stone,
1 spinning machine,
1 reel,
2 large spinning wheels,
1 common stove,
2 grain shovels and 1 spade,
grass seed and bathing tub,
1 lot of hoop iron,
1 lot of corn,
Can and oil,
1 well bucket and chain,
1 wooden churn,
Stone ware,
4 Large kettles, and bales,
1 Bbl. sugar,
1 wheel barrow,

3 tubs,
1 copper kettle,
1 brass kettle,
4 ovens,
2 skillets,
1 stew kettle, and pot,
1 pot rack, and two ladles-big fork-2 shovels-1 large frying
pan--grid iron and strainer,
1 lot of old jewels,
1 large salt kettle,
3-1/2 bbls. salt,
1 Bbl. lard,
Part of bbl. of grease,
46 new pork barrels,
4 log chains,
1 timber cart,
1 ox cart, #1,
1 " " No.2
1 lot of flooring plank,
1 lot of locust posts,
12 bee stands, and hives,
7 empty guns,
1 sub-soil ploe,
1 -- 1 horse plow and single tree,
1 McCormack plow,
4 shovel plows and single tree,
1 small harrow and single tree,
1 -- 2 horse harrow,
1 scraper,
1 old cultivator,
- - -

1 left-hand plow,
1 shelling machine,
2 hay, and 1 dung fork,
1 pr. brichbands,
4 blind bridles,
4 sets single ~~xxxx~~ gear, entire,
1 collar, line and brush,
2 bakets, and 2 hip straps,
1 -- 4 horse wagon,
1 stone crane, and appaaratus, and
1 threshing machine,
1 box Randal grass seed,
1 lot of plank, at barn,
1 " " " "
1 man's saddle,
1 watch,
1 stone mattock,--vice--hoe--clevis, and sundries,
1 log chain,
5 stakks hay,
Field of corn, below house,
1 bar iron,
2 large, and 2 small oat stacks,
4 oat stacks,
8 oat stacks,
1 field of corn, bottom,
4 stacks hay,
4 hay stacks,
corn in pom
1 vice,
3 pr. blacksmith's tongs,

40 Yds spun yarn at 44¢ lb.

Hay in stable,

" " cowhouse,

Clover hay, in barn,

1 stone auger,

Garden,

Buckwheat, at 50,

2 clothing brushes,

1 bellows,

1 anvil,

9--3/4 lb. round iron,

43 lbs, new bar iron,

1 large pr. wheels,

Brick

Lot of flax,

Grindstone,

2 Bbls salt,

1 bbl. of wood,

1 cart, and chain,

1 -- 2 horse wagon,

1 painted plow,

2 old shovel plows,

2 large cast plows,

1 dung and pitch fork,

2 old double trees,

5 weeding hoes,

2 new axes,

2 sprouting hoes,

5 old axes, 4 mattocks,

1 flax hackle,
1 shovel,
3 iron wedges,
4 bull tongues--3 shovel ploes and 1 barstrese,
1 old shovel and single tree,
1 lot old iron, and steel,
1 pr. sheep shears,
3 brier scythes,
2 mowing scythes and sneads,
1 cradling blade,
4 sets gears, entire,
3 cycles,
2 flax brakes,
1 la ge left-hand plow,
5 cradles and scythes,
1 old wheat fan,
1 old horse harrow,
1 new wagon,
2 large spinning wheels,
3 flax wheels,
1 reel,
80 acres corn,
1 lot old iron,
7 stacks oats,
Hay in barn,
15 sides upper leather,
1 " harhess leather,
22 horse harrows,

11 horse harrows,
1 cultivator,
1 ox wagon and body,
1 large sled, and chain,
2 lead chains,
1 ~~ox~~ cart,
1 old wagon, hind part,
1 flax brake,
4 sets plow gears, entire,
1 lot brick,
1 lot plank scantling joists,
lot laths,
1 wheat fan,
3 large size iron kettles,
2 scythes, and cradles,
1 peacock plow,
1 improved McCormack plow,
1 McCormack and colter,
1 new ground Colter,
3 shovel plows, and 2 single trees,
1 old shpvel plow,
3 iron wedges,
1 double--2 single trees,
1 " tree,
3 bull tongues,
5 hoes,
1 mattock,
6 Axes,
1 Shovel--1 dung fork,

5 brier scythes,
6 corn cutters,
1 lot old iron, and 2 sneads,
1 wheat shovel,
1 coffee mill,
1 large still cap and worm,
1 small " " "
2 large spinning wheels,
1 flax mill,
1/2 bbl. table salt,
1 Grind-stone,
1 black-smith's hammer,
5 mowing scythes,
1 hogshead pircked wool,
1 lot of wool,
1 wheat sieve,
5 old bbls,
1 large spinning wheels,
8 flax wheels,
1 frow,
1 dining table,
1 cross-cut saw,
1 potato patch,
1 loom,
5 stacks oats, and 40 shocks,
8 stacks wheat,
21 shocks oats,
Crop of Corn--Mud farm,

7 stacks of hay,
6/7 unstacked hay,
1 stack of hay,
2 stacks of hay,
230 bushels oats,
129--3/4 bu. wheat,
13 cards of wool,
493 feet of plank,
1 mare, Flora,
1 " Sophia,
1 Grey mare, Kit,
1 pr. young horses, Bells, at \$45.00 each,
1 sorrel mare, Nancy Dawson,
1 grey young mare, Kit,
2 yearling colts, \$15.00 and \$10.00,
1 mare, Pats,
1 horse, Old Bill,
1 bay horse, Paddy,
1 mare Dandy,
1 bay stud colt,
17 2 year old steers and heifers @ \$10.00 per pair,
8 cows and calves,
5 dry cows, @ \$14.00
2 cows--1 @ \$17, and 1 at \$13.
18 yearling calves @ \$7.00 per head,
4 2 year old heifers @ \$14.10
1 grey mare, Hollenbeck,
1 yoke of steers "Polk and Dallas".

- 1 yoke of steers "Bright and Trim",
- 1 " " "Buck and Berry",
- 1 " " "Charley, &c."
- 1 " " "Jim and Pete",
- 1 " " "Tip and Bill"
- 1 " " "Turk and Pad",
- 1 " " "Tip and Tyler",
- 1 " " "Mark and Gabriel",
- 1 " " "Buck and Raymond",
- 1 lot of hogs,
- 1 " "
- 1 " "

53 year old steers @ \$12. each,

1 calf,

212 sheep,

37 geese,

1 largest cow and calf,

4 cows and calves, best, @ \$20.00 each,

3 " " "

1 stripper cow,

1 bull,

1 bay mare, Nellie,

1 sorrel horse, "Snap",

1 " mare "Suse",

1 yellow horse "Tom",

1 bay colt, Dave,

1 " " Scott,

1 Mare, Fan,

67 Sheep,

1 white face red cow,

1 bull,

1 large cow and calf,

1 cow,

1 sprayed heifer,

1 cow and calf, "Riley",

1 " " " short horn,

1 young calf,

1 horse colt, "Bill",

1 old grey horse, "Jolly",

1 sorrel mare, "CJally",

1 bay horse, "Doctor",

1 grey filley,

65 head 4 yr. old cattle @ 14.10 per head,

115 cattle @ \$16.00 per head,

Potatoes,, Sweet and Irish--1/2 bu. and spade,

4,619 lbs, bacon @ 5c per lb.

1 lot un-picked wool,

From Will Book #2-Records of Cabell County,

Pps. 19--29 et passim.

One of the early, well known characters about town was Enoch Baker, who settled first in Logan County about 1876 or 1878, according to information gathered from one Stonewall Chapman, who knew him in the days when he was in the timber business on Guyan. He was a native of Nova Scotia, having come to this country when just a small boy, and he settled first in Indiana, where he engaged in the carpenter trade. He later (1876), migrated to Logan County, and it was there he engaged extensively in the timber business and floated logs down the Guyan to Huntington in the early days. According to Stonewall he stayed with the Chapman's when he first came to the region which was then known as Chapmansville.

His father and mother lived in the old country when he came to America, and died there later, having been the parents of twelve children. Enoch had several brothers in this country, names of whom I will submit later, when records can be obtained. He was born May 5, 1842; died March 4, 1928. In 1907 he married Anna Bragg.

The following entries were taken from an old work journal which he kept while in business--from 1880 to 1884:

"1880. Work Journal.

Oct.18. Henry Hensley and George Burns worked at making boards for store and corn crib.

19th. Weather fine. Mr.Burns made a day; Henry Hensley 3/4 day. T.C.Conley got out poles for a corn crib A M. and he and Perry and son worked at getting out board stacks.

20th: Weather fine. Henry Hensley made 3/4 day trimming boards, George Burns made a day

making bolts, and T.C.Conley helped split out punches for corn crib, and cut logs. Floyd Butcher helped split out punctures and went and brought Rush S. from Three Forks. I helped at getting punctures, and made off for the store. Albert Dingess helped at different work during the day.

21st. Weather fine. Henry Hensley made $1/4$ day. Finished making boards; claims he has made $2-1/2$ days to date. Floyd Butcher hauled crib logs. Geo.Burns and Tom Conly got out crib boards and laid foundation for crib. I put up the rafters, and ribbed the store house. Albert helped, and worked at clearing off about the house and fixing the creek bank.

22d: Weather fine. Henry Hensly and Tom Conly made a $1/2$ day each, fixing around corn crib, and finishing up lathing the house with Rush Scaggs oxen. After dinner I went to Chapmanville stayed at Chapmans all night. Put in the next day writing to Dorsey, and others. (The store was located on Hart's Creek, and Dorsey was his partner in business).

23d: Saturday. There was no one worked. I went from Chapmanville, Big Creek to make trade for a team. The owners were trading among themselves, and I have to wait a few days yet.

24th: Sunday. Fine.

25th: Monday fine. Coon only worked on the corn crib all day. Floyd Butcher and I went to Corben Bryant's and got $3-1/2$ barrels of corn and 62 feet of plank for door to shop, and then we worked awhile with Coon on the corn crib. Rush took the oxen home after dinner.

26th: Coon Conly, Tom Conly, Mose Butcher, Albert Dingess Henry Hensley and I worked in the A.M. covering the house and

raising the corn crib. It rained in the afternoon.

27th: Mose Butcher, Tom Conly, and Albert Dingess worked covering the house. Coon and I went to Chapmansville. I saw different parties about oxen, but did not effect any trades.

28th: Mose Butcher, Tom Conly, and Albert Dingessw worked at covering the house. Got the house about finished. I got home just right.

29th: Coon and Tom Conly made 1/2 day each more. Butcher worked all day. Sawed up a big tree at the store, put in some floors, joists, and carried lumber to the house. I helped until 3 P.M. and then went down to Bill Farley's to see about buying his oxen.

Work from October 30 to Nov. 11: Mose Butcher has made five small days, mostly "jimming" around. Helled one load of corn from Zane Bryant's with Rush Scagg's oxen and George Bryant's oxen. George and Albert went along. Albert Dingess "jimmed" around; helped out the roof on the corn crib; cut trees around the house; ~~h~~^uelled corn, and went off two or three days skinning mud holes. I have been putting in my time making an ox trade with old man Haynes and his son from Kanawha. After many vexations and tribulations I succeeded in getting the team, by giving \$100.00 cash, and note for \$325.00, due the 1st of June, 1881".

The entries of this book ended in October 1886; and all the rest of them were apparently accounts of the settlers in that region who traded with Baker and Dorsey, who ^{was} Baker's partner, Many names which appeared on this old account book are familiar names in Cabell County to-day.

Mr. Baker came to Cabell County about the year 1890, I

judge. He was in the real estate business in Cabell County for a number of years before his death in 1928. Most of the records have been destroyed, however, and I may not be able to get the exact date, as the land records in deed books show the date was 1903. This, of course, was twenty-five years before his death, and probably were mostly his real estate purchases after he went in business in Huntington.

Information and Record Books also pictures received from Mrs. Anna Stollings, of Buffington Ave. Huntington, and from Stonewall Chapman interview.

Early Life and Occupation. Vivid Picture of Valley Life in 1800s.

The following account of the day to day existence of the pioneer of the Ohio Valley is vividly described in the life history of Jesse Waugh, born in Gallia County, Ohio in 1832, and who was, at various times a river boatman, timberman, farmer, officer of the law, carpenter, contractor, teacher, and militia-man.

The brief history of his career, written by himself, was issued at Gallipolis, in pamphlet form, and is of particular interest in this section of the country; because Jesse Waugh and his widow, Parmelia, are the forebears of the Waugh family in this part of the country. To her certain knowledge, the widow has living in Huntington one daughter, twenty-one grand-children, twenty-eight great grand children, and six great, great, grand-children; and in Mason County are four daughters, twenty-five grand children, twenty-four great, great grand children, and one great, great, great grand child. Two great, great, great grand-children are living in Columbus, Ohio, making a total of

one hundred. eighty-three immediate descendants in this area, besides a number of others whom Mrs. Waugh has lost track of. Although Jesse Waugh did not die until some years later, the history of his life was presumably completed in the summer of 1907, for he wrote:

"To-day, June 5, 1907, is my birthday, and I am seventy-five years old. I expected to finish this little history of mine to-day, but I am disappointed. I have been writing it piece meal at leisure times". And he continues, later: "This is July 18; so, I will write a little more".

Hec was a man of unusual vigor and resourcefulness, for besides the many trades and professions at which he was successful, Jesse Waugh had the distinction of being the first man to make a cross tie in Mason County, where the most of his life was spent. He raised the first sugar cane in that county and owned the first threshing machine on Mercer's Bottom. Mr. Waugh also constructed one of the early sugar mills, and though it would be considered rather a crude affair to-day, the amount of skill, patience, and ingenuity which went into its building in those days before the Civil War must have been immense. Of its construction he says: "I planned up one and picked up my axe and saw and went to the woods and found a black gum tree, something that lightning hardly ever strikes, cut it down, and sawed off one roller $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 4 feet long and compassed them around. I cut journals in them and set them in a bench, spaced and bored holes in them and made wooden pins and drove them in one roller. I sawed them off, leaving them extend $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches so they would match the holes in the second roller like cogs. I put it together, and it worked all right. When I put the horse

on and started grinding I waked up the neighbors all around me".

Jesse Waugh was born in Gallia County near the banks of the Ohio River, oppoaite to the mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek, on June 5, 1832; but a few years later ~~the~~ family moved across the river to a 350 acre farm where oats, wheat, hemp, flax, potatoes, beans, cabbage, turnips, and other crops were raised. According to Mr. Waugh's pamphlet, deer, bear, wild turkey and pheasants were plentiful, and as many as twenty-five, or thirty deer were killed in a year near the Waugh farm.

About 1843 Mr. Waugh began his attendance at a small log school house, to which his father "blazed" a trail, so that the children could not become lost on the way; and though the school term was only three months a year, Jesse Waugh was unable to attend but two months of these.

On November 2, 1854, when he was 22 years of age he married Parmelia F. Smith, daughter of William and Elizabeth Smith, who lived on "Little Hurricane" two miles back of Winfield, in Putnam County, Virginia. Soon after the young husband went to timbering which he continued for a short while; then made four trips by flat boat from one of the Kanawha River salt works down to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Aurora, Indiana. A record of the names of these flat boat pilots on each of these trips was kept by Mr. Waugh. They were: Joseph Nibert, James Christy, a man named McDaniel, and George Young. From expressions in this booklet Mr. Waugh does not appear to have cared much for life on a flat boat; so he went back to timbering, again. He next turned to farming, and in 1859 or 1860, he was elected to the Office of Constable. Apparently, Constable Waugh did not consider

himself able to cope with a disorder that was plainly on the way to becoming a war of major proportions, for he states that he "held his office until the Civil war broke out, when "It got most too hot for me". But the local electorate must have retained its faith in the capabilities of Constable Waugh; for, in later life this ex-constable was chosen as a Member of the Board of Education, Secretary of the Board, and to the Office of the Township Clerk, Overseer of Roads, and School House trustee.

After the Civil War, he turned to carpentering and contracting, and while following these trades built, among other things, seven churches, a bridge, twelve barns, a warehouse, ten stores, forty, or fifty houses, and between 250 and 300 coffins. Those for whom he built barns, or stores were W.J. Keister, Albert Menager, Henry Clark, John Porter, Charles Hogsett, Othneil Gwinn, Fletcher Carter, James George, James Richardson, and James Ball. Under contract to Andrew Hunter, Jesse Waugh cut out 1200 railroad ties, the first in Mason County, and was enabled to raise the first sugar cane in the County by seeds sent to his wife's mother by her Uncle John Bowyer, Virginia legislator. It was the good growth of this cane that necessitated the construction of his sugar mill.

He was granted a Commission as Lieutenant in the Militia by Governor Wise, of Virginia; but, according to the writings in his booklet, the only active military service that he saw was to drill annually with the militia in Point Pleasant.

Another of his projects was a horse power shingle machine. With three other men, he bought poplar timber, cut out between six thousand and seven thousand shingles a day, baled

them, sold as many as possible, locally and shipped the remainder up the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers. He was a deeply religious man and became ordained as a Deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church the same church to which his father belonged and in which his father preached. The rigid, and unswerving adherence to Christian beliefs which marked the character of so many early Americans is revealed in his writings, in which he says he never swore nor danced, or made a practice of keeping bad company.

From Jesse Waugh's own Life History. Re-printed in
brief in Herald-Advertiser Nov. 25, 1934.

Huntington, West Virginia.

At this time Marshall College had less than a hundred students, and there were only two schools, one on the north side of Fourth Avenue between Seventh and Eighth Streets; and the other on the corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Opposite the Fourth Avenue building was an apple orchard (the present Court House square). This orchard extended along the north side of Fifth Avenue, from Seventh to Tenth Streets, and parts of it were used for pasturing horses and cows. The Congregational Church stood in lonely grandeur on the south-east corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. The little Presbyterian Chapel was almost as lonely on the south side of Fifth Avenue, well back from the front of the lot on which the present church stands. The block in which the Government Building stands was the favorite site for John Robinson's circus, and others of that day. Just below the Prichard Hotel, on Sixth Avenue, was the "Round Pond", a circular

body of water about one hundred. fifty feet across and five or six feet deep at the deepest point. It was supposed to be fed by a spring. In summer, mud cat fish were caught there, and usually there were two, or three old "John" boats tied to the bank. In winter it was a favorite place for ice skating; and many were the "didoes" cut by Walter Jarvis, Steve Shifflette, and other fancy ice skaters.

There were two, or three town pumps where man and beasts could quench their thirst. One of them was on the corner of Third Avenue and Tenth Street, the present Bradshaw-Diehl corner.

Before the coming of the waterworks, water for fire protection was supplied by a number of large cisterns, and pumped to the flames by a pumper engine which was operated by hand power. When the water in the cistern, near the fire was exhausted the flames had full sway. The livery stables furnished the "rigs" for the young men of the day to take their girls for a ride. Theatrical entertainment was furnished on the third floor of the Harvey Opera House; and there the ten, twenty, and thirty cent shows made frequent appearances. Occasional amateur performances were produced, such as the "Court of Belshazzar", and others.

Other entertainment was furnished by by occasional visits of the patent medicine wagons with their nostrums, good for man or beast, their tooth pullers, in full view of the audience, and their troupes of vaudeville players, Indians, and acrobats.

Henry McDonald (Tom Jobe) gave occasional tight rope performances on a rope stretched across Third Avenue, from the tops of the highest buildings. He later formed a company, and it is ~~xx~~

said, toured in a number of foreign countries.

The Acme Baseball Club met all comers, and Charles McKeley, Robert and George Poage, John R. Gibson, Ralph Elting, William Wollerton, Lewis Diehl, and a famous battery, Jones and Keenan, won baseball fame. Boy's sports and games included "rounders", "shinny" marbles, top spinning, kite flying, bootball (the kicking game, only), coasting, and skating.

A favorite coasting place was at the Corner of Tenth St. & 5th Avenue; and the boy who could make his sled go from the top of the hill (Fifth Avenue) down, and across the alley, and against the fence on the opposite side of the alley had to have a good sled and be a good performer on it.

There were no daily papers, at this time, the Advertiser having been published as a weekly since 1875. Daily news arrived about 8 P.M., from Cincinnati and Louisville. Most of the enterprising boys of the community were newsboys; and when the evening train arrived, there was a great scramble, for each boy, to get on the streets with his bundle of papers. Elections were fiercely fought, and in national campaigns, there were long torch light processions of men and boys.

Society events were confined, largely, to church suppers, lawn fetes, and balls, at so much per couple. Even then, there were a few card players, Euchre and Whist being the favorite games. It was whispered, too, that poker joints could be found if one had the desire.

Huntington, although it had its "ups" and "downs" was regarded as a good town. The railroad, railroad shops, and the Ensign works brought a host of good people to the infant city,

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and many of their descendants may be found among the leaders of the city's life to-day. The panic, of 1873, was enough to discourage, and dismay the most stout hearted; but those early settlers never lost sight of the vision of a great city extending from the Guyandotte to the Big Sandy. The population of the city, in 1880, was less than two thousand.

From Robert L. Archer's "Chronicles of Early Huntington"
Published April 16, 1939.

(The name of the banker to whom Col.D.W.Emmons, Judge Samuels, and a third man appealed for funds with which to close the options upon twenty farms in what is now the City of Huntington, was spelled "Dogan" in Mr.Archer's manuscripts This Portsmouth banker's name was actually Thomas Dugan, the paternal grandfather of Irvin Dugan, of the Huntington Publishing Co., M.W.Dugan, of the Emmons-Hawkins Hardware Co., and Dr.Thomas Dugan all of Huntington. It is said that Banker Dugan was impelled to make the loan in virtue of the fact that Col.Emmons, Judge Samuels, and the third petitioners were all Masons, he being high in Masonic circles. He was grand marshal at ceremonies conducted when the corner stone for the main building of Marshall College was laid). (Writing on this was dated Aug.15, 1940, "Birth of) (city).

When Huntington became a corporate entity in 1871, the only means of transportation were by stage coach over the James River and Kanawha Turnpike from the east to Guyandotte, and over the Ohio River by steam-boat; and by horse back and wagon over

rough, hot and dusty, or wet and muddy roads.

When the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was completed, in 1873, to Huntington, transportation to the East was much improved. Connection was made at Huntington with the splendid Ohio River packets of that day. A fleet of magnificent side-wheel steam boats ran between Cincinnati and Pomeroy, known as the "White Collar line". They were so called because of the distinctive white collars around their smoke stacks. Among them were such well remembered names as the "Fleetwood", "Big Sandy", "Telegraph", "Bostona" and "Bonanza". Other large, stern wheel boats ran between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, with such well remembered names as the "Andes", "Buckeye State", "Granite State", "Scotia", "Hudson", and "Keystone State". There were also smaller boats in the local trade, many of them owned by the Bay Bros. (George and William), of Proctorville and Ironton; and the Browns, of Gallia County, Ohio and Mason County, W.Va. These boats had such well remembered names as "B.T. Enos", "Fannie Dugan", "Fashion", "Minnie Bay", "Carrie Brown", "Ohio No. 4", "City of Ironton", "Scotia", "Nora Belle", "Katie Stockdale", "Chesapeake", "J.C. Crosley", "Emma Graham", "Henry M. Stanley", "Chevalier", and others. These smaller boats ran in the local trade between Huntington, Portsmouth, Ironton, Ashland, Charleston, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, and Pomeroy. Each of the larger boats carried its own orchestra; and when one of them whistled for Huntington, it was the signal for every one to rush to the river bank to see the big boat come in, and listen to the music of the orchestra, or band. These boats carried many happy excursionists, to the May Music Festivals of that day, or to the Cincinnati Expositions.

Captain James T. Campbell, who commanded the "Telegraph" and "Bonanza" for years was a highly respected citizen of Huntington. Among other river men who became citizens of Huntington were Samuel E. McCoy, Frank D. Fuller, James A. Wirthlin, Captain Maddy, and others. Besides this, there was a large fleet of tow boats, mostly engaged in the towing of barges of coal from Pittsburgh and the Kanawha Valley, to Cincinnati, Louisville, and points beyond.

There was an incline railroad track that ran to the river's edge about, at the foot of Twelvth Street. Cars could be switched on to this track almost alongside the boats for the transfer of heavy freight from the cars, to the boats, for shipment up or down the river; and from boats to cars, for shipment east. There were two wharf-boats: the City Wharf at the foot of Tenth Street, and the Chesapeake & Ohio wharf, near the foot of Ninth Street. Boats landed in both places.

At the Chesapeake and Ohio wharf the *Lexington & Big Sandy* L.L. and B.S. railroad transferred passengers and light freight for routing east over the railroad, and at the City Wharf for passengers and freight for local use. In 1880, the Chesapeake and Ohio made connections with the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, and through trains ran from Richmond, to Lexington and Louisville. The Chesapeake and Ohio completed the extension of its line, from Huntington to Cincinnati, along the river in 1889. About a year later, the Ohio River railroad (Now the Baltimore & Ohio) completed its line from Parkersburg to Guyandotte, and ran its trains over the Chesapeake and Ohio tracks to Huntington. Later, the Ohio River railroad acquired possession of the Huntington & Big Sandy railroad, which had been

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built by local capital; and ran its trains to Kenova, to connect with the Norfolk & Western. With this development of railroads along the river, steam boat traffic was doomed, and gradually faded away.

A few years after the incorporation of Huntington hack lines were established between Guyandotte and Huntington. The usual fare was 25¢ per passenger, and J.K. (Dock) Suiter, Old man Owens, Bob Owens, and Tol S. Neale were popular drivers on those vehicles. When there was a run of logs in Guyan River, and a consequent influx of Loganites and Lincolnites there was heavy traffic on the hack lines, so that these "rough and ready" men from the back country could liquor up at the many saloons in the little city. The Huntington Electric Light & Street Railway Company was incorporated in 1888 and built its line on 3rd Avenue, from about 23rd St. to 7th St, but used horse cars until the extension of the line was completed to the west end of the Guyandotte Bridge. Electricity was used as a motive power about 1889, and this line was said to be the second one in the world to use such motive power. The road used the double trolley system; that is, instead of the current being returned through the rails, as now, it was returned through a second wire. The power was more, or less, uncertain: the motors would be frequently burned out, or the current would be interrupted, and the passengers would be disembarked, to continue their journey on foot.

In 1890 another street railway franchise was granted to the Huntington Belt Line, to operate on Fourth Avenue, Tenth Street, Sixteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue. This company also used horses

or mules for motive power, until it was consolidated, in 1892, with the older company under the name of Consolidated Light, Heat & Power Company. In 1889 Z. Taylor Vinson succeeded in interesting Hon. Johnson N. Camden, a wealthy citizen of Parkersburg, W. Va. in the consolidation of the street railway lines in Huntington, Catlettsburg, Ashland, and Iron-ton and the building of a connecting link between Huntington and Catlettsburg under the name of the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company, changed later to Camden Interstate Railway Company. The public park just below the present Western limits of Huntington was a street railway venture, and was named for Senator Camden. In the first twenty-five years taxi cabs were unknown in Huntington; but John Hider and Dan Hill operated vehicles more or less dilapidated of the cab type, drawn by one horse. They were both colored gentlemen, and there was rivalry between them.

The ferry boat Newcastle plied the Ohio River between Huntington and Rockwood (now Chesapeake). later a new and large boat, the "Transfer", took over the business. This boat, with a dancing floor over the main deck, was used for moon-light dances on the river.

There were no improved roads, and merchandise for the small towns of near-by counties had to be transported by horse and wagon, or perhaps ascend the Guyandotte River to Hamlin and Logan by push boats, or pole boats, as they were called.

The lawyers of the little city, as well as the "Circuit Judge, "rode the circuit" to Wayne, Hamlin, Logan, and Winfield, by horse back, horse and buggy, or perhaps in the wagon of a

friendly teamster. A journey to Wayne or Hamlin that can now be taken in about thirty minutes, then took under favorable conditions a half a day; but in wet, or muddy weather might take one, or ~~xxx~~ even two days.

From Robert L. Archer's "Chronicles of Early Huntington"

Published in Herald-Advertiser June 4, 1939.
Huntington, West Virginia.

The First Business Houses.

Probably one of the first stores to be established in Huntington was the General Store of E.T.Mitchell & Son (Grandfather of, and father of Mrs.Peyton Dudley), on the Southwest corner of Second Avenue & Seventh Street. It continued there until business drifted over onto Third Avenue, and was then discontinued. In the block between 7th and 8th were the drug stores of M.B.Brooks and Smith & Davis (B.T.). Mr Davis continued in business there until he built the Davis Opera House, on the south-east corner of 3rd Ave. and 8th Street. He then moved to the corner room of the Opera House building, continuing in business there until his death, in 1937. The business is still conducted there, by his son. In the same block was the news, cigar and candy store of Herman Jenkins (father of Harry W.Jenkins). This store was later removed to the north side of Third Avenue, near 9th Street. Another store in the same block was that of J.W.Verlander, father of James E.Verlander). One of the first dry goods and notion stores was that of F.J.Hermison, who moved his store from Guyandotte to Huntington in 1871. A young clerk in this store was Robert A.

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Jack, who married a daughter of the Rev. R. Valentine. Mr. Jack later became a partner in the business under the name of Harmison, Jack & Co. Still later, he acquired his partner's interest, and conducted the business as R. A. Jack & Co. until his death. John W. Valentine was a young clerk in the store, and was Mr. Jack's brother-in-law.

T.S. Garland was another early dry goods merchant. His store was on 3rd Avenue, just below what was then the Harvey Opera House. The firm was T.S. Garland & Company, his partner being Peter Cline Buffington, his kinsman. This partnership was dissolved at Mr. Buffington's death, in 1875. In 1887 he took in John W. Valentine as partner, and the partnership continued as Garland & Valentine until 1890. Thereafter, the business continued as Garland & Valentine until 1890. After that the business continued as T.S. Garland & Company until 1908, when it was consolidated and became part of the Valentine-Garland-Biggs Company, occupying a new building on 4th Avenue on present site of the Keith-Albee Theatre. That business finally evolved into the present Bradshaw-Diehl Company.

In the meantime, in 1895, John W. Valentine formed a partnership with W.H. Newcomb under the firm name of Valentine & Newcomb. This store was on the east side of Ninth Street in a frame building, on the present site of the Reuschlein Jewelry Store. By incorporation and sale of stock, this business finally evolved into the present Anderson-Newcomb Company.

Another of the Dry Goods and Notions stores was that of R.T. Harvey & Sons. The partnership was later dissolved, and one of the sons, H.C. Harvey, occupied two, or three rooms on the first floor of the Harvey Opera House building, with his dry goods,

goods, notions, and carpet store under the firm name of H.C. Harvey & Co. The third room was occupied by the other son, Clayton H. Harvey, with his dry goods and notions store. They were fierce competitors.

Another dry goods merchant was Jacon Sheets with his "Racket Store", on the north side of Third Avenue.

In 1887, H.C. Harvey, F.D. Fuller, and H.B. Hagan formed a partner-shop as "Harvey, Fuller & Hagan, and conducted the first wholesale grocery business in the city. That business finally evolved to the present Hagan, Ratcliff & Company.

One of the first grocery stores was operated by a young man from Alabama, John Hooe Russel. His partner was M. Erskine Miller, his kinsman, of Staunton, Virginia. When the Bank of Huntington was organized, in 1873, Mr. Russel became its first Cashier, and later its President.

Another of the early grocery stores was operated by Laidley & Johnston, on the South East corner of Third Avenue and Tenth Street. They were succeeded by Dusenberry (C.C.) and Wilson (W.B.). Later Mr. Dusenberry withdrew, and W.B. Wilson did business in that location for many years. Other early grocery and sundries stores were operated by Noah Adkins on the South-east corner of 3rd Ave. & 7th Sts; Amos Crider on the south side of Third Avenue, near Tenth Street; George W. and H.M. Adams on the north side of Third Avenue, near Tenth Street; John Q. Adams, W.H. Bull, and S.B. Hall on the north side of Third Avenue, between 8th and 9th Sts; E. E. Ward on the north-east corner of 3rd Ave. & 9th St.; Tolbert Adkins, on the South side of 3rd Avenue, between 9th and 10th Sts; J.N. Potts, on the southwest corner of 3rd Avenue and 8th Street, who was succeeded, in 1884 by

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C. A. Boxley, later Boxley & Dudley; S.J.Ingram, and Mrs.Cline.

Later, G.C.Ricketts was a leading grocer on the southwest corner of 3rd Ave. & 10th St; also Bowen, Davis & Co, on 4th Ave between 7th and 8th Sts.

L.J.Ashworth, J.S.Davis, E.M.Jennings, L.V.Waugh, and Hauge, Plymale & Co were prosperous merchants in the East End.

Henry Via's Resturant was the place to get fried fish and oysters. Mrs.B.E.Young operated the first ice cream and candy store or parlor. Later, H.Spangenberg, and Mrs.Spangenberg operated a candy store, ice cream paelor, and soda fountain.

The first clothing store in Huntington was operated by Sam Gideon, in 1872, on 3rd Ave. near 10th Street. The business was continued in that location by Mr.Gideon and his sons for more than fifty years. Other early clothing merchants were Paul Dober who moved here from Gallipolis in 1887; Jacob Zeigler, on 3rd Avenue between 9th and 10 th Sts; G.A.Northcott and Heath Kelly, who were located on 3rd Ave. between 9th and 10th Streets in 1884, but wich business finally evolved into the present Northcott-Tate Hagy Company; J.H.Cammack (1878) on 3rd Ave. near 9th St, and later at the corner of 3rd Ave. & 10th Sts; Mike and Julius Broh (1887) on south side of 3rd Ave. near 10th Street; and B.Kahn. Other merchants who handled clothing, with other lines were C.R. Munger, Biern & Friedman (1883), and Max Schoenfeld.

The early milliners were Mrs. McLellon, Mrs.M.K.Lal-lance, Mrs. K.A.Neff, Later, came E.M.Richey & Co., Mrs. Lena Kahn, and H.Newman, who also handled dry goods and notions.

There were two hardware stores established in 1871: B.W.Foster, on the southwest corner of 3rd Ave. & 9th St, and C.F.

Parsons & Son, on the north-east corner of the same streets. They are both in existence today, the former as the Foster-Thornburg Hardware Co., and the latter as the Emmons-Hawkins Hardware Co. The first shoe store was probably that of Mr. Burdick, (father of Mrs. Frank H. Tyree), who built the "Burdick" block on the south side of 3rd Ave. between 9th and 10th Sts. Other early shoe merchants were K. Delabar & Brother, Alex. R. Clark & Co., T.S. Scanlon (1883), Henry Kelly and H. Levy; and about 1895 W. H. Lyons went into the shoe business.

The early druggists were J. C. Crider, William C. Keefe, William Bloss, Warren Overby, and T.N. Boggess.

The early jewelers were George Cullen, R.C. Shoup, Andrew Streng, Frank Hoff, and Glenn Hilton. Later, came H.J. Homrich C.M. Wallace, and Wise & Tweel. The first china and crockery store was operated by Thomas Medford on 3rd Ave. near 8th Street. Mr. Medford later built a large, three-story brick building just east of Anderson-Newcomb Co. and moved his store there, where the business continued until his death. In his new location, he operated five and ten cent counters, first of the kind in this city. A later china and glass-ware merchant was Frank A. Nash (Uncle of Henry O. Aleshire) on the south side of 3rd Avenue, between 10th and 11th Sts.

The early photographers were George Kirk, George C. Tedford, D.E. Abbott, and Sam V. Matthews. The early coal merchants were Isaac Bowman, V.M. Green, (father of E.T. and E.M. Green) Thomas Archer (father of Robert L. Archer), N.C. Petit, and Dan A. Mossman. Early insurance men were Downer & Titus, Capt. Mark Poore and E.B. Enslow & Co. The Enslow Agency finally evolved into the Staats-Blair Agency.

Levi Crider was a brother of J.L. and Amos Crider. He clerked for a time in his brother's store; then embarked in business on his own account as a dealer in magazines, books, &c. Later book stores were operated in the city by Lansing Farrell, Joseph R. Gallick, and J.P. McVey.

The first furniture store was operated by E.E. Randall, who was later succeeded by W.H.H. Holswade, on ^{the} south side of 3rd Avenue between 9th and 10th Streets. Mr. Holswade and his son, (J. Fred), continued in business there for many years--until the death of the elder Holswade. Later furniture merchants were James E. Johnston and J.C. Emmons, and J.C. Carter & Co.

The early bakers were Adolph Molter, Conrad Molter, and W.R. Remmele (father of C.C. Remmele and Mrs. H. Lynn Huff). The early meat markets were those of J.M. Noble and Brownrigg & Dwyer, and, later F.D. Boyer (father of Mrs. R.L. Hutchinson). Early brick and stone contractors were Robert McIntosh, Geo. McIntosh, Thomas Sikes (father of Geo. W. and Austin Sikes), and P. (Pote) Henson. Henry L. Wright was a contractor for wells, cisterns, and other excavations.

Peter Baer opened the first five and ten cent store in 1887

John A. Jones operated the first music store in Huntington, handling all kinds of musical instruments.

There was no need for plumbers until the water works came, in 1886. Charles F. Cole was an early plumber; his father-in-law, Mr. McGee, of Proctorville, Ohio, was associated with him, later. Another early plumbing firm was R.E. (Bob) Hagen & Brother.

Saloons were a recurring problem to the City Council. The license was placed as high as \$1,000.00, at times, in an effort to

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restrict the number. Some of these saloon keepers were highly respected citizens whose places of business were orderly, and well kept. There were a goodly number of small retail merchants whose names have not been mentioned.

From Robert L. Archer's "Chronicles of Early Huntington"

Published in Herald-Advertiser May 14, 1939,
Huntington, W. Va.

Forming the County. The C & O. Railroad before Huntington

It was George Washington who first had the vision to see the importance of a connecting link between the Sea board of Virginia and the Ohio Valley. His vision was sharpened by the fear that the settlers in the Ohio Valley might be alienated by the English Colonies and cast their lot with Spain, then in possession of the Mississippi Valley. He considered the James River as a natural means of communication to the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, New and Great Kanawha Rivers from their mountainous sources to the Ohio River. He also gave consideration to the waters of the Potomac, a high-way over the mountains, and thence by water, to the Ohio. However, highway and canal transportation were soon out-moded by the "iron horse".

The Genesis of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway was in the Louisa Railroad Company, incorporated by the State of Virginia in 1836, although the plans of the company at that time, did not include an outlet to the Ohio Valley. In 1850 the Legislature of Virginia passed an Act changing the name as well as the destiny of the Louisa Railroad Company, which was in operation to Gordonsville, Virginia.

The new name of the company was the Virginia

Central Railroad Company; and the same Act directed the Treasurer of the State of Virginia to subscribe for not more than \$100,000.00 of bonds of the new company. In 1861 the company had completed most of its line, from Richmond to within ten miles of Covington, Virginia. Meantime, in 1853 the Legislature passed another Act chartering the Covington & Ohio Railroad Company to build a line from a point at, or near Clifton Forge, Virginia to some point on the Ohio River not below the mouth of the Big Sandy and not above Point Pleasant at the mouth of the Great Kanawha. As noted above, Covington was to become the Western terminus of the Virginia Central Railroad, and was, also to be the eastern terminus of the Covington & Ohio Railroad. The Act of 1853 provided that the Board of Public Works of the State of Virginia should become a "body politic" under the corporate name of the Covington and Ohio Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing a line of railroad with "heavy rail" between the points above named. Thus, it will be seen that the building of the Covington and Ohio Railroad was a project promoted by the State of Virginia. There was still another railroad chartered by the State of Virginia in 1849, known as the "Blue Ridge Railroad". Its line ran from a point on Mechum's River in Albermarle County, to Waynesboro, in Augusta County--about seventeen miles-- and was operated by the Virginia Central. This property was sold to the Chesapeake & Ohio in 1870.

In the years that followed, more, or less construction work done on the line of the Covington & Ohio, until the opening of the Civil War in 1861 forced a discontinuance of all work. Up to that time three millions of dollars had been expended. As

late as 1900 engineers for the present Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company making surveys for a new line between Barboursville and St. Albans found where the Covington & Ohio had been located, and also evidence of some construction work. Our fellow citizen, H. Clay Everett, also remembers when some construction work was done for the Covington and Ohio at other points in Cabell County.

Some have thought that if the Covington & Ohio Railroad had been built before 1861, West Virginia would not have separated from the "Mother State". If the railroad had been completed it certainly would have facilitated the movement of troops into West Virginia, and might have made the valleys and mountains of that section one of the great battle fields of the Civil War. However, the type, of citizenry and the topography of the two sections was so diverse; there were so many mutual antagonisms; and western Virginia felt that she was so unjustly treated in the matters of taxation, representation, and public improvements, that separation was certain to come--sooner, or later. In June, 1863 West Virginia became a separate state, and acquired jurisdiction over that part of the Covington & Ohio lying within the boundaries of the new state.

In 1867, negotiations between West Virginia and Virginia resulted in the Legislature of each state passing identical Acts which brought about the creation of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, and the taking over by that company of all charter rights, privileges, and franchises of the Covington & Ohio Railroad Company. The commissioners appointed by each state also entered into a contract with the Virginia Central Railroad Company to finish the construction of the line to the Ohio River.

The contract further provided that the Virginia Central Railroad Company, then in operation between Richmond and a point within ten miles of Covington, should thereafter be known as the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, and entitled to all benefits of the charter of the Covington & Ohio Railroad Company. It is interesting to note that the late Z.D.Ramsdell, of Ceredo, was one of the West Virginia Commissioners.

Thus was born the Chesapeake & Ohio Rail Railroad Company, connecting the waters of Chesapeake Bay with the waters of the Ohio River. Shortly afterwards, Williams C. Wickham became President of the Chesapeake & Ohio. He, and his associates, prevailed upon Collis P. Huntington, one of the builders of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific, to become interested in the Chesapeake & Ohio. Mr.Huntington was made President of the Chesapeake & Ohio in 1869, and Mr.Wickham became Vice-President. That same year Mr.Huntington made the journey, mostly on horse back, from White Sulphur Springs along the line of the railroad then under construction, which resulted in the site of the present City of Huntington becoming the Western terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad at that time. In 1873, the rails between the east and the west were connected, and trains ran from Richmond to the new City of Huntington, for the first,time.

From Robert L. Archer's "Chronicles of Early Huntington"

Published in the Herald-Advertiser May 28, 1939,
Huntington, West Va.

Real Estate Development.

In the early years of Huntington real estate development was entirely in the hands of the Central Land Company, which company owned, virtually, all the land within the city limits. There were several persons whose office signs read: "Real Estate & Notary Public", but of the modern realtors there were none.

In many cases, sales were made as a down payment of 10% and a title bond was given the purchaser under the terms of which a deal was to be executed, when certain additional payments were made. When the deed was finally made, almost unlimited time was given the buyer to complete his payments. Foreclosure proceedings were few and far between; and then only in cases where the position of the purchaser was hopeless. The officers of the company were Collis P. Huntington, President; T.E. Gates, Vice-President; H. D. Lacy, Sec'y and Treas; and D.W. Emmons, Sup't. In 1888, B.W. Foster became Superintendant.

The Central Land Company was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia on June 8, 1871, with an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000.00, of which \$204,000.00 was reported as having been paid. On Sept. 1, 1873 the Central Land Company conveyed to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company certain rights-of-way in and around the new city; a site for the shops of the railway company and sites for the passenger station, freight depot, &c., the consideration being \$233,623.00 which was considered the full value of the property at the time. Thus, the shops were located, and became the first and most important industry of the new city.

The Land Company, and its officers immediately interested themselves in promoting the industrial importance of the city

One of the first results of their efforts was the location of the Ensign Manufacturing Company. This company was organized in 1871 with a capital of \$60,000.00, for the manufacture of car wheels, axles, and general castings and forgings. The officers were F.R.Canda, President; C.J.Canda, Vice-President; Ely Ensign, Sec'y and Treasurer; and J.W.Savin, General Agent. U. S. Senator William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, was a large stock-holder, and much interested in the enterprise. (Senator was for several years Chairman of the National Democratic Committee and was a figure of national prominence). Years later, the enlarged plant became a constituent and important part of the American Car & Foundry Company.

Both of these companies were interested in providing housing for their employees; so the railroad company built a number of brick houses on Eighth Avenue, near the shops, long known as the "Brick row"; also, a number of frame houses in the same location long known as the "frame row". Some years later the Ensign Company built about eighty modern homes on Third Avenue, and other streets above the Marshall College for renting, or selling to its employees. Under the liberal terms offered by the land company, and with the impetus given by these two important industries, sales of lots started briskly. The usual scale of prices was \$600.00 for a thirty foot, corner lot, and \$450.00 for inside lots of the same frontage. On Fifth Avenue the prices were somewhat higher; lots were larger, and there were restrictions that any house erected should be set back at least fifteen feet from the front property line. It was then expected that Fifth Avenue, 100 feet in width, would be the main residential street

for good homes. The result of this restriction is easily seen in the "Government" Square, and east and west thereof.

There were two Avenues 100 feet wide: Third Avenue and Fifth Avenue. All other streets and avenues on the original map were eighty feet in width. Another desirable residential section was Third Avenue, from Eleventh to Fourteenth Streets. Some there were who called it "Quality Ridge". In later years the Land Company was rather severely criticized for its lack of liberality in failing to donate sites for infant industries. However, the officers and directors should be excused for this, because they probably did not wish to have the name of giving something for nothing. Then, too, experience probably shows that when an industry is located only by the donation of a free site, the donation does not always "pan out" as a good investment.

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The railroad built a rather imposing brick station on the site of the present Chesapeake & Ohio passenger station, but it was not used for a number of years. All trains proceeded around the "Belt Line" to near where the present Chesapeake and Ohio Freight Depot is located, on Second Avenue. This made it convenient for transferring freight and passengers to the steam-boats for transportation up or down the river. It also had the effect, for a time, in centering between Seventh and Ninth Streets; and on that Avenue were located the principal hotels. One of these was the Ware Hotel, on the corner of Second Ave. & Eighth Street, owned and run by Felix H. Ware (father of County Clerk F.A. Ware), later known as ^{the} "Continental Hotel". This was a commodious, three-story frame building. The other principal hotel was a two-story frame

building on the Corner of Second Avenue and Eighth Street, owned and run by George Scranage, and later run by Scranage and R.A. Matthews (father of H. Ezra Mathews), being first known as the Scranage Hotel, but later as the Merchant's Hotel. Mr. Matthews later acquired the Breeslin Hotel on north side of 3rd Avenue, between 9th and 10th Sts, and re-named it the "Tjird Avenue Hotel". It was later destroyed by fire, being afterwards occupied by a three story brick building, known as the "Matthews Block", which still stands.

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The Land Company constructed a brick office building on 12th St. near 4th Avenue, which was destroyed by fire, and thereafter, the Land Company offices were in rental quarters in the Bank of Huntington building (now the Appalachian Power Company), and later in the four story, brick building erected by B.W. Foster on the Southwest corner of 3rd Ave. & 9th Street. This site was originally the site of the two-story, frame building occupied by B.W. Foster's hardware store. That retail hardware store opened in 1871; evolved into the jobbing concern known as the Foster-Thornburg Hardware Company. Also, there was the hardware store of C.F. Parsons & Son, on the north-east corner of 3rd Ave. & 9th Street which finally evolved into the concern known as the Ermons-Hawkins Hardware Company.

With the growth of the city, the extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio along the river to Cincinnati, and the building of the Ohio River railroad from Parkersburg to Huntington, river transportation lost much of its importance, and influence. The business section gradually moved from Second Avenue to Third Avenue; and at this date, Fourth Avenue may be said to be the principal business

street.

By 1891, twenty years after its birth, assessment values in
Huntington were:

Real Estate	\$ 2,833,886.
Personal Property -	667,124.

The affairs of the Central Land Company were carried on under its corporate name until 1891, when, for some reason, its charter was not re-newed, and Mr. Huntington was appointed by the United States Court as Special Receiver. Perhaps the limitation on the authority of the Special Receiver was one reason for the supposed lack of liberality in donating free sites for factories.

After Mr. Huntington's death, in 1900, Mr. Gates became Receiver. He continued as such until 1902, when the Central Land Company disposed of all its interests in Huntington to a new corporation, organized for the purpose by local people, and known as the Huntington Land Company. The new company represented the business leadership of the city. B.W. Foster, who had for fourteen years been the Manager of the Central Land Company, showed his faith in the future by becoming a stock-holder in the new company, and was made President of the company. Other leaders in the enterprise were J.L. Caldwell, George F. Miller, C.L. Ritter, G.A. Northcott, D.E. Abbott, D.I. Smith, W.O. Walton, and others. This company adopted a "liberal" policy; free sites were offered to bona fide industries, commissions were paid to real estate men for sales, and an active campaign was carried on for the sale of lots. So successful was this that the company was able, in a short time, to pay off the deferred installments on its purchase. Investment in the stock of the company proved to be highly profitable: The following twenty-five years were years of marvelous growth for the city.

In the meantime (1890) leading spirits in Huntington had envisioned a city extending along the Ohio River from the mouth of the Guyandotte to the Big Sandy. So, a company was formed known as the Huntington & Kenova Land Development Company, and this company purchased the lands of the Framptons, Handleys, Reeses, Parsons, and others. These lands lay just west of the western boundary of Huntington. There was, however, an interesting strip of land known as the "Neutral Strip". This strip became a part of the City of Huntington in 1902. On these purchased lands within Cabell County a city was laid out, and named "Central City". The portion of lands in Wayne County was also platted, and named "Kellogg". Both sections are now a part of the City of Huntington: Central City being known as the West End, and Kellogg being about what is now known as Westmoreland.

About this same time the Huntington & Big Sandy Railroad which was later absorbed by the Ohio River Railroad, was organized, and built its line from Huntington to Kenova, where connection is made with the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Leaders in both these enterprises were J.L.Caldwell, George F.Miller, Major George McKendree, "Uncle Sam" Vinson and his son, Z.Taylor Vinson, who was then a rising, young lawyer, R.H.Prichard, of Catlettsburg, Ky., and others.

The founders of Central City offered liberal inducements to factories, and save for the panic years of 1893--95 the new town continued to grow until it became a part of Huntington in 1908.

From Robert L. Archer's "Chronicles of Early Huntington"

Published in Herald-Advertiser April 23, 1939.
Huntington, West Virginia.

Sights around and about Town. Things to Remember.

Jim Baumgardner, of the Baumgardner Inn, in Guyandotte, telling about handing a "stirrup-cup" to Henry Clay and Thomas Benton, on their way to Washington. They had come up the river by boat; thence by stage coach to Richmond and Washington.

John Hooe Russel in his grocery store cutting cheese with his gloves on, because it was more sanitary. The big Fourth of July celebration of 1876 with Mr. and Mrs. J.M. Foster (spelled Forster?) as Augustine and Martha Washington, and Ed. Freeland as little George; the Kirker Rifles, of Ironton; the Zouaves of Charleston and a National Guard Company, from Lexington, marching in a competitive drill on July 4th, 1876; James Sample, Uncle of H. Ezra Mathews, leading the Huntington Cornet Band in the parade on that day; the Middleport Band, said to be the best along the river, was also in the parade.

Captain Eustace Gibson, Huntington's first fire chief, directing his men at a fire. The sign of "Phil Starke, the Whitewasher, which read, "Whitewashing in all colors". The sign of the law partners, "Doolittle & Dye". Will Palmer, son of A.B. Palmer mixing paint in his father's store, before ready-mixed paints were introduced. Tom Puthuff and Bert Parsons diving into the Ohio River from the top of the pilot house of the "Bostona". Hiram Bloss casting up accounts at B.W. Foster's Hardware Store. Willis Parsons doing the same at the store of C.F. Parsons & Sons. The wooden Indian that stood in front of Henry Spangenberg's cigar store. A hot "cut-price war" on calico, percale, muslin, &c. between H.C. Harvey & Co., T.S. Garland & Co., and Clayton H. Harvey. General Oley, buying a quarter's worth of Irving Club cigars at Spangenberg's store. Bill Gandy's pop factory, the first soft drink

establishment. A.B. Palmer, with his fast working crew of John Welch, Dick Moreland, Shug Morris, and Herd Carson and helpers erecting a two-story dwelling, complete, and plastering^{it} in one day. George F. Miller, D.I. Smith, John Hooe Russel and T.S. Garland and others, pursuing the bank robbers. Mr Smith said that "some of the others" had to stop and tighten their saddle girths when they got too close to the robbers. Jake Crider, opening the new Methodist Chapel on Tenth Street for Sunday School.

The Huntington--Barboursville baseball game on the present site of the Post Office, breaking up in a fight. Colonel D.E. Abbott was one of the players. Colonel Abbott said the "farm" boys were too much for the town boys. Captain W.H. Lyons, leading a torch-light procession of "plumed knights" in the Blaine-Cleveland campaign. H.C. Simms, F.B. Enslow, and James H. Ferguson conferring on the Laidley suit; on the other side, John B. Laidley, J.H. and J.F. Brown, John E. Kenna, and W.B. Chilton. "Jim" Oney, writing school orders for the school teachers of Huntington. Collis P. Huntington, in his barouche, drawn by a team of milk white horses. C.W. Hunter, checking freight at the Chesapeake & Ohio freight depot. Collis P. Huntington, buying stick candy at Molter's Bakery, to be sent to his private car. Eli Emsign, in the Ensign surrey meeting President Charles E. Ganda, of the Ensign Man'f'g Company at the Chesapeake & Ohio station. Colonel D.W. Emmons, and his herd of beautiful white Jersey cows. Mrs. Anna Vandiver Burke off for a ride on her spirited horse. The old well and well-house that stood in front of Marshall College, a favorite trysting place for the boys and girls of the early days.

Will Sanborn, off for a sleigh ride in his Vermont cutter. "Jim Mooney, from the round house", ready to meet all comers. Doctors J.O.Wall, E.S.Buffington, M.L.Mayo, E.T.Saunders, and V.W.Mather, all family doctors of the "old school". The executive committee of Marshall College, George F.Miller, A.F. Southworth and James J. Peterson, conferring on college finances. J.L.Caldwell, L.H.Burks, Sam D.Hayslip, and Clinton Crane buying logs in the Guyandotte River. "Devil Anse" Hatfield riding a raft of logs from Logan to Guyandotte. George S. Page and H.C.Everett overseeing the loading of a push boat, with provisions, for passage up the Guyan. John Hooe Russel and his fast-stepping black horse taking Miss Gypsy Fleming, the Governor's daughter, for a buggy ride.

William Jennings Bryan, speaking on the Court House square to thousands of people from West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio. Russel Erskine, hard at work in his Uncle's bank.

Sheriff Ira J.Harshbarger. umbrella in hand, dispersing a crowd during a street car strike. "Buck" Harding and Carl Campbell conferring on "Barnum Club" politics. G.A.Northcott and Heath Kelly opening boxes of goods for their new store.

A sextette of Chamber of Commerce leaders, D.E.Abbott, H.C. Harvey, Geo. F.Miller, G.A.Northcott and Ike Broh conferring on "greater Huntington".

From Robert L. Archer's "Chronicles of Early Huntington"

Published by Herald-Advertiser June 25, 1939.

Huntington, West Virginia.

Early lawyers.

Early Lawyers.

During the war he was a Lieutenant-Colonel, serving as first assistant to the Acting Judge Advocate for France. Associated with Col. Wallace were Philip P. Gibson and Walter M. Parker.

Col. Wallace has for many years been President of the Board of Park Commissioners, and his unselfish devotion to these duties has won for him favorable commendation. The enthusiasm of his associates, as well as his own, has been, in a large measure, responsible for the creation and possession of several of the city's parks. He also has acted several times as Special Circuit Judge, in the absence of the regular Judge. In this year (1940), he has acted in the place of Judge Carney M. Layne.

George I. Neal graduated from West Virginia University in 1888, and in the same year, located in Huntington. He associated himself with the well established firm of Simms & Enslow. After several years, he withdrew from that connection and opened his own office. On coming to Huntington he, at once took an active part in politics. He served as Mayor from 1892 to 1895, and was twice the Democratic candidate for Congress. He has also served as City Attorney and has been a leader in the Democratic party of his county and state. His last official position was as United States District Attorney for the southern district of West Virginia.

Campbell & Holt and Associates.

Charles W. Campbell came to Huntington from Lincoln County about 1885. He had taught school for several years, reading law at the same time; and, after examination, was admitted to practice in 1881. He formed a partnership with John H. Holt

~~John H. Holt~~ about 1890, Mr. Holt having come from Wheeling to Huntington in that same year. This partnership was dissolved in 1904, and Mr. Campbell formed a new firm, with Douglas W. Brown and Cary N. Davis, as "Campbell, Brown & Davis. Before the Holt partnership was dissolved Henry C. Duncan, Jr. was admitted to the firm, and it became "Campbell, Holt & Duncan". After the dissolution of the Campbell partnership Mr. Holt's son, Homer was admitted to the firm, and it became Holt, Campbell & Holt. In 1896 Mr. Holt was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court and in 1900 was a candidate for Governor. Associated with Campbell & Holt was W.K. Cowden, who is still an active practitioner of law. Among other early practitioners were L.D. Isbell, who served eight years as Judge of the Domestic Relations Court. L. C. (Cooney) Ricketts, who was with the Virginia Military Institute cadets at the Battle of New Market, and who served as a Prosecuting Attorney of Cabell County; Gordon O'Bierne, from Virginia; E.M. (Bub) McCallister and R.L. (Bob) Blackwood, both of Cabell County; and E. Houston Fitch ("Bald Eagle" of Cabell) noted for his ability as a stump speaker.

From Robert L. Archer's "Chronicles of Early Huntington"
Published in Herald-Advertiser July 30, 1939.
Huntington, West Va.

A new, and growing community has an irresistible attraction for lawyers; and in the first twenty-five years there flocked to Huntington many members of the legal profession. They rode the Circuit by horse back, or by horse and buggy to Wayne, Lincoln, Putnam and Logan Counties, and by rail, or steam-boat to Parkersburg for the sessions of the United States District Court. All

deeds, and other documents, were written with pen and ink, usually by the lawyer, himself. Typewriters were unknown in Huntington until about 1885. We will glance as briefly as we may, at some of the "Old timers"--and at some of the "youngsters" of the early years who have become the oldsters of today:

Eustace Gibson came to Huntington from Virginia in 1871, and soon became a recognized leader of the bar in this section. He had served with distinction, in the Confederate Army. He was a famous orator. He served as Speaker in the House of Delegates and also two terms in Congress. He was associated with Henry C. Simms for awhile, and later with Thomas L. Michie.

J.M.Layne graduated from Roanoke College in 1869, coming to Huntington in 1871. He was twice elected Mayor of Huntington. Was Judge of the first Municipal Court in 1879; was the first President of the Board of Trade, in 1890. He was elected to the State Senate, but he died before taking his seat.

Albert Laidley was a native of Cabell County, and a descendant of one of the pioneer families. He had a great deal to do in a legal way, with the new City of Huntington. He was the Attorney employed by Mr. Huntington to assist Col. D.W. Emmers in obtaining options upon, and titles to the farms that were to make up the territory of the new city. His son, John B. Laidley, was also a lawyer, and it was he who instigated the famous suit, the "Laidley suit", details of which were related in a former writing.

Thomas H. Harvey and Associates.

When Colonel Robert T. Harvey moved to Huntington, in 1872, he brought with him five sons. Two of these sons, Henry C. and Clayton H. were merchants. One, Robert, was a Doctor; and two,

Thomas H. and William H., were lawyers. These two practiced law together for a few years, and then William H. left for the West; and he, later, during the "Bryan-McKinley" campaign, became famous as the author of "Coin's Financial School". Thomas H. continued in Huntington until his death. He had the faculty of surrounding himself with rising young lawyers. One of his early partner-ships was Harvey, Vinson (Z.T.) and McDonald (Geo.E.) After Mr.McDonald's death he took on another partner, William R.Thompson, later a candidate for Governor, and the firm became "Harvey, Vinson and Thompson. When Mr.Harvey was elected Judge he withdrew from the partner-ship and it continued as Vinson & Thompson, finally evolving into the present Vinson, Thompson, Meek and Scherr.

Thomas Jefferson Bryan practiced with Vinson & Thompson for many years. He was a faithful and loyal admirer of the senior partners; but when Mr.Vinson became a "Gold" Democrat, and later a Republican, it was hard for "Jeff" to get over the shock.

After leaving the bench ^{Judge Harvey} once more formed a partner-ship with two rising young lawyers, C.R.Wyatt and Robert L. Hutchinson This partner-ship lasted until Judge Harvey withdrew from active practice to look after his business affairs--which had become important. Wyatt & Hutchinson continued together until Mr. Hutchinson's outside business claimed his undivided attention. Mr.Wyatt continued to practice until his death.

Simms & Enslow.

Mr.Simms, who was a graduate of the Harvard Law School, was first associated with Eustace Gibson, Later, he formed a partner-ship with Frank Enslow. Mr.Enslow was self-educated in the law, but was a man of great ability and energy. The firm

lucrative and extensive practice. They numbered among their clients such important ones as the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, the Ensign Manufacturing Company, the Central Land Company, and the Bank of Huntington. This firm also had the faculty of attaching to itself rising young lawyers. Among those who practiced with, or graduated from its office may be numbered Traverse & Stout, George I. Neal, Herbert Fitzpatrick, R.M. Baker, Henry C. Simms, Jr., Frank Enslow, Jr., Sam Biern, and Jennings King. This firm finally evolved into the present Fitzpatrick, Brown & Davis. Herbert Fitzpatrick graduated from Washington & Lee University in 1892, was admitted to practice in West Virginia in 1895, and joined the firm of Simms & Enslow. Mr. Fitzpatrick was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in 1904; City Solicitor in 1906; Member of the Capitol Commission in 1921; Member of the National Democratic Executive Committee in 1928; and finally, Vice-President and General Counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company and Chairman of the Board of the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Doolittle & Dye.

Their sign hung outside of their office on Third Avenue, near Tenth Street. This firm was composed of Edward S. Doolittle and a Mr. Dye. Mr. Dye left Huntington and Mr. Doolittle continued in the practice of law in Huntington for many years until his death. He was twice elected Judge of the Circuit Court.

Kline & Smith.

Kline (T.B.) and Smith (C.W.) This firm was among the early comers to the new city. They enjoyed a wide practice. Mr. Smith was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and Mr. Kline was a Member of the first vestry of the Trinity Episcopal Church.

Thomas L. Michie came to Huntington and associated himself with Eustace Gibson, which partnership continued until Mr. Gibson's death. Mr. Michie later removed to Cincinnati and achieved distinction at the Cincinnati bar.

Judge James H. Ferguson did not live in Huntington, but before, and during the Civil War period he was a commanding figure in Cabell County and Western Virginia, at a time when sectional feeling ran high. He was a staunch Union man. He was several times a delegate to the Legislature; prepared the Code of 1868, and was later elected Circuit Judge.

Thomas W. Taylor (Judge Taylor) was a veteran of the Confederate Army and came to Huntington from North Carolina in 1874. Was elected Justice of the Peace, serving such for twelve years. He later became Judge of the Criminal Court of Cabell County, and served in that capacity for twelve years.

McComas & Northcott.

George J. McComas was a product of Cabell County, and first practiced at Barboursville. He served one term as Prosecuting Attorney for Cabell County.

Elliott Northcott graduated from the University of Michigan law school in 1891, and immediately began the practice of law in Huntington. He took an active part in politics and served in many important positions, among them being as City Attorney, U. S. District Attorney, U.S. Minister to Columbia, Nicaragua and Venezuela. He is now a Judge of the U.S. Circuit Court.

Ira J. McGinnis.

Ira J. McGinnis, a native of Cabell County, was Prosecuting Attorney in 1861; but he gave up his office and went with the Confederacy. Was elected to the State Senate in 1872, and in 1880 was elected Circuit Judge.

Dave E. Matthews came to Huntington in 1888, and at once took an active part in the civic and political life of the little city. He was twice a candidate for Mayor, on the Republican ticket. In 1889 he was appointed Assistant Attorney General of West Virginia. In 1918 he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Cabell County. He still continues in the practice of law and is an active participant in all movements looking towards better civic conditions.

John S. Marcum and Associates.

John S. Marcum came to Huntington in December, 1889 from Wayne County, and in 1890 was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in place of L.C. Ricketts, resigned. Soon after he formed a partnership with Thomas West Peyton, father of Major Ted Peyton, under the firm name of Marcum & Peyton. A few years later his brother Lace Marcum, also came to Huntington, and the firm became Marcum, Peyton & Marcum. Later, Captain Peyton moved to Barboursville, and Thomas R. Shepherd, who had come to Huntington in 1888, became a member of the firm of Marcum, Marcum & Shepherd. In 1905 John S. Marcum withdrew, to form a partnership with his son, J. Roy Marcum, as Marcum & Marcum. Lace Marcum and Thomas R. Shepherd continued together until Mr. Shepherd became Judge of the Circuit Court, in 1923, to fill the unexpired term of John T. Graham, resigned. In 1928 Mr. Shepherd was elected for the full term of eight years.

Switzer & Wyatt.

Mr. Switzer did not locate in Huntington until 1891. although he had practiced law at Winfield, in Putnam County from 1861 to 1891. Shortly after coming to Huntington he formed a partnership with Thomas A. Wiatt, who was also from Putnam County. This partnership continued until Mr. Wiatt's death, in 1915. Mr. Switzer served as Member of the City Council, and was the first Mayor of the City under the Commission form of Government. To him, more than to anyone else is due the credit for the establishment of Ritter Park.

Thomas Wiatt came to Huntington about 1881, and for a time practiced, alone. He was later, associated for a short time with L.D. Isbell; and then went into partnership with Rufus Switzer.

Williams, Scott & Lovett.

Paul W. Scott came to Huntington in 1890 as Principal of Buffington School. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, as the result of private study. He soon formed a partnership with E.E. Williams and H.T. Lovett, who were all newcomers to Huntington. The partnership continued until the death of Mr. Williams, and then of Mr. Lovett. Mr. Scott is still in active and important practice, the firm at present being "Scott and Ducker".

George S. Wallace came to Huntington in the early nineties as a train dispatcher for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company. He read law in his spare hours, and graduated from West Virginia University in 1897. He at once entered the practice of law in Huntington. He was associated with Herbert Fitzpatrick as "Wallace & Fitzpatrick. He served as Prosecuting Attorney from 1905"

to 1909, and was legal advisor to the Governor during the labor troubles on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek. During the Spanish-American war he served as a Lieutenant in the Second West Virginia volunteers, and was continuously a member of the State Guard from 1900 to 1916. During the war he was Lieutenant-Colonel, serving as First Assistant to the Acting Judge Advocate General for France. Associated with Colonel Wallace was Philip P. Gibson and Walter E. Parker.

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From Robert L. Archer's "Chronicles of Early Huntington"

Published in the Herald-Advertiser - July 30, 1939.

Huntington, West Va.

The Miller

When the Boston Port Bill was passed the Virginia House of Burgesses, being in session May 24, 1774, adopted a resolution bitterly denouncing the measure. This Act so enraged Lord Dunmore, royal governor of Virginia, that he dissolved the house the next day, ordering them to return to their homes. In direct opposition to this order twenty-five remained until the 30th, getting orders to the other members for a recall on their own responsibility the first of August.

On this date 132 members did meet, of which four came from two counties embraced in what is now West Virginia. These men who risked their lives and fortunes, and who would have suffered death had the Revolution failed, were Robert Hungerford and Thomas Hite, from Berkley, with James Mercer and Joseph Nevill from Hampshire. The most important thing they did was to issue a call for members to meet March 20, 1775. These brave men met regularly to consider the affairs of Virginia. (This constitution remained in force until 1830). The West Virginia Counties, or probably the Counties which later became West Virginia, sent Robert Rutherford and William Drew, from Berkley, Charles Simms and John ^{vic}Harvie from West Augusta, and Abraham Hite, with James Mercer, from Hampshire.

Meanwhile, a Federal Constitution had been drafted, and there was much consideration of a federation of all the colonies by September 17, 1787. After much delay, and considerable argument, the Constitution was adopted by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, in the fall of 1787. When it was finally completed, each state had to ratify, or reject it. A special session was called for that purpose in Richmond June 2, 1788. There, the

forces in favor of ratification were led by James Madison, and the ones against it by Patrick Henry. At this important meeting there were sixteen members from West Virginia, or what grew to be West Virginia. The spokesman among them was General Adam Stephen, from Berkly County, who made a plea for ratification. He made a plea for the farmers who were discouraged, for ship carpenters, blacksmiths, and all unemployed tradesmen.

When the vote was taken, fifteen out of sixteen West Virginians voted for Adoption. The members from West Virginia were;

Berkley County,	- - -	William Burke and Adam Stephen,
Greenbrier "	- - -	Col. George Clendenin and Col. John Sturat,
Hampshire County	- - -	Ralph Humphreys and Andrew Woodrow,
Hardy "	- - -	Issac Van Metre and Abel Seymour,
Harrison "	- - -	George Jackson and John Prunty,
Monongalia "	- - -	Col. John Evans and William McCleery,
Ohio "	- - -	Archibald Woods and Ebenezer Zane,
Randolph "	- - -	Benjamin Wilson and John Wilson.

There were about 172 members at the meeting. West Virginia had nearly 10%.

To one familiar with history, a glance at these names who were the brave and the wise of the frontier. Those nearest in Cabell County were Col. John Sturat and George Clendenin, whose family has many descendants in Cabell County. The children and grand-children of George Clendenin married, variously, into the Miller family, both Miller families I might say; so today we will print some of the interesting things about the family of Ulrich Mueller, through his son Jacob, who came to America in September,

1749 on the ship Phoenix, landing at Philidelphia. Among his sons was Christaan Miller (anglicised). born in 1744, in Zweibrucken, Germany, and died at Woodstock, Va. April 28, 1836. He was called the last survivor of the Revolution, in Shenandoah County, He had served in the company of Cpt. John Rinker, Continental line. His wife was Catherine Wiseman, married in 1771. She was born 1746 and died in 1837. The third son of this couple was John Miller who came to the Kanawha Valley when a young man, married Sophia Clendenin, daughter of William, and was a brother to Col George. His sister, Anne married Henry Miller, brother to John.

John Miller was born at Woodstock May 31, 1781. They lived many years in the Teay's Valley, near Bourboursville. The wife, Sphiia, died April 17, 1823; and John Miller married, second Sallie, daughter of Colonel John and Elizabeth Henderson. Children of John Miller and his wife, Sophia were:

Christopher, born Dec. 6, 1806 and married Letitia Hamilton.

William Clendenin Miller born Jan. 26, 1886. Died July 27, 1886. He lived the greater part of his life near Barboursville, and married Ellen Gardner March 6, 1838. His daughter, Florence Gardner Miller united the two families of Miller by her marriage with the late George F. Miller; and who still survives him, living here in Huntington. Charles Clendenin, born Feb. 3, 1811 married Eleanor, only daughter of John Cantrill. Her mother was Mary, daughter of Col. George Clendenin. Henry Harrison Miller, born 1813, married Eliza Chapman. Margaret Miller, born Nov. 25, 1818, married Thomas Thornburg. The children of John Miller by his second wife, will be considered in another writing.

From Eunice Proctor Perkins' "Family Trees Out of History's Forest" Pub. in Herald-Advertiser 1935, Huntington, W. Va.

The inventor, James Rumsey, was born in 1742, in Maryland. He was a descendant of Charles Rumsey, who came to that Colony in 1665. He came to Virginia about 1782 to take up his residence in the old town of Bath, now Berkley Springs. He was a carpenter, merchant, inn-keeper, miller, and skilled mechanic. He was continually applying his spare time and money to a dream boat. By September 6, 1795, he had a model ready to show to interested, and able persons who might help him make its application to merchant boats. One of the first of these witnesses to his venture was Col. Washington. Washington came frequently to Bath, which had been known to the Indians as a curative water and by them was made known to the earliest white men. In September, 1784, Washington was in Bath to arrange for the construction of a dwelling house, kitchen, and stable, to be ready by the hot weather in 1785. While there, he contracted with Rumsey for the building of these, and on September 6, writes Washington in his dairy: "Remained at Bath all day and was showed the model of a boat constructed by the ingenious Mr. Rumsey. - - - exhibited in practice, in private, under injunction of secrecy. The next day Washington gave Rumsey a certificate of these facts, that he might use it to further his efforts to raise money to carry on his work. In this, he stated, "Its value is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of the works - - - which may be executed by the most common mechanic". It is not to be supposed that Rumsey was the only one imbued with the idea. Fitch, the inventor, was working and according to Rumsey, "snooping around Bath to see what he could learn from the ingenious Rumsey, who recorded that Fitch was "pottering around my work bench and copying my ideas". The biographers of Fitch do not over-look this fact, but refer to

Rumsey's earlier experiments. Fitch, in 1785, tried to interest Washington in his ideas; but Washington replied that his scheme was "not different from Mr. Rumsey's", and his idea of applying steam was "not original". In 1784 Rumsey received grants of right from two assemblies; and thus upheld, hurried his first boat for public demonstration. This was done in December, of 1787 when he took his boat to Shepherdstown, on the Potomac, where were gathered a throng of interested, and excited persons. Among them were General Horatio Gates, Major Bedinger, and many other men of veracity, judgment, and fore-sight.

Breathless, the crowd waited to see her turned upstream "My G, she moves" cried General Gates. "Yes", said Major Bedinger, "and when she moved, the destiny of the world, too, moved that day Visitors at Shepherdstown may see a majestic monument to this achievement; but the students of history must delve into statistics to know that James Rumsey was the original inventor of steam propelled craft. Just why did he lose the honor of this? Death, the great leveler, cut him down when success was at hand. After his success at Shepherdstown, he hastened to London, to get world acclaim from that center of action. It was December of 1792 before all the preparation could be completed to build a model there; but when the model was ready to show Rumsey was stricken with apoplexy "and expired about a quarter past nine the next evening", Dec. 21, 1792. Even so, his boat "The Columbia Maid" was successfully demonstrated in the Thames shortly after his death. Now, the students of history, and all West Virginians are called upon, after a hundred ~~years~~ and fifty years, to devote their efforts that Rumsey may yet have the honor of his discoveries, which were taken away from him when cut him down, and

accredited to others.

A strange co-incidence is that his family had two points of contact with the Ohio River country: His sister's daughter, or niece, married William Morris, the third of the name. The sister of James Rumsey married James Barnes, who was continually mixed in the boat-building, and referred to by Rumsey as brother-in-law. Barne's daughter, Polly, came to Greenbrier County on a visit, where she married William Morris, son of Major William, and Grandson of the pioneer, William. They made their home in the Kanawha Valley, William Morris, too, being of ingenious mind, invented the "stips and jars", a contrivance that made the deep boring of salt possible. Children of William Morris and his wife, Polly, were:

Joseph Barnes Morris, married Sally Hughes;

Catherine Morris, " Morris Hansford,

Roxie Morris, " Joel Alexander,

Janette, never married,

Cynthia Morris, married Norbourne Thomas;

Thomas Morris: Cabell County marriage records show that Thomas A.

Morris was married to Abigail Scales Jan. 23, 1814, by *

Stephen Spurlock). Marriages Book L--P 7).

From Eunice Proctor Perkins, "Family Trees Out of History's

"Forest". Published in
Herald-Advertiser -
1925--1935.

* He was son of John Morris Sr. of Cabell, but there was another Thomas Morris who owned one or more lots in Barboursville.

Directory of 1883

Pioneer Families of Huntington, as shown in Directory of 1883.

Darwin Abbott (Darwin E. Abbott) had visions some sixty years ago. He dreamed of a large picture frame and moulding plant, the largest of its kind in the world; and, needless to say, a part of his dream came true.

In the first City Directory Col. Abbott just gets bare mention, because the publishers could not tell what wonders this young man with a winning smile and a lot of energy could accomplish in the course of time. He was listed as a photographer. He also dealt in photographic materials and supplies and conducted the Eureka copying house. His plant was branching out then, having occupied two floors of the Garland Building on the north side of Third Ave. between Ninth and Tenth Streets. He resided in West Huntington, where he later took his big plant. There were six other Abbotts listed in the Directory.

The Adams family had quite a number of members. G.M. Adams and H.M. Adams members of the firm of Adams & Brother, seemed to have taken a prominent part in the City's commercial world; they sold groceries.

The Adams Express Company also invaded this territory in that age, "knowing a good thing when they saw it". J.M. Wyatt was Manager. Their office was located on Second Avenue, between Eighth & Ninth Streets. J.Q. Adams & Co. sold groceries.

Daniel Ahern also ran a grocery store. He is followed in the Directory with D. Ahern, machinist at the Chesapeake & Ohio repair shops. Both lived on 3rd Ave. between 13th and 14th Sts.

The Albert Mills, a woolen mill, was operated in that sparsely settled district, 4th Ave. between 9th and 10th Sts. It was

owned by Laidley, Roseberry & Everett. What if these men could see the section today in which they had their mill?

Dr. E. W. Aldrich had his offices on the North side of Third Avenue, between 10th and 11th Sts. One of Huntington's first Department and Ladies Furnishings Stores was owned, and managed by Mrs. F. L. Archer. Mrs. Archer was the mother of Cashier R. L. Archer, of the First National Bank. Beside her name in the Directory is the notation that she was a dealer in dry goods, notions, and ladies furnishing goods. Her residence, and store, was on the South side of Third Avenue, between 9th and 10th Sts.

M. Atkins was a merchant, operating a store and dry goods emporium on the south-east corner of 7th St. & 3rd Avenue.

The first Dentist's name to appear is that of Dr. A. Badgley. His office, and residence, was on the south side of 3rd Ave. between 10th and 11th Sts. After Dr. ⁹Badley's name is that of Robert Badgley, the wharf master. Badgley must have been a very busy man. In the days he operated the wharf, Huntington was as much a river town as it was a railroad town. William Bagby was his assistant. They lived on the south side of 3rd Ave. between 13th and 14th Sts.

F. S. Baldwin was a shoe-maker, and had his establishment on 3rd Ave. between 7th and 8th Sts. Major W. H. Banks, though he was not then a Major, was a clerk. He lived out in the suburbs on Fourth Ave. between 13th and 14th Sts. He probably had visions of great achievements in the business world; and his dreams, like those of D. E. Abbott, came true.

L. H. Barbour was, also in the merchandise business. This little city of 6,000 people seemed to have a wealth of stores at that time. Barbour's establishment was on the north side of

3rd Ave. between 8th and 9th Sts. His residence was on 4th Ave. between 7th and 8th Sts. Dr. Andrew Beardsley, who was living at the time of this writing, was one the city's highly respected citizens, his office being on the south side of 3rd Avenue, between 11th and 12th Sts. A. Beckner is listed as a Clerk at the Continental Hotel.

E. A. Bennett, editor of the Advertiser, and E. G. Bennett, publisher of the same news-paper, lived on 9th St. between 3rd and 4th Ave's. Sam Beswick, who owned and operated a planing mill, for many years, on 2nd Ave. between 14th and 15th Sts. was employed at the Ensign Plant in 1883. He, too, made great strides in the business world. He resided on 3d Ave. between 19th and 20th Sts.

Frederick Beuhring, perhaps a relative of the family of Beuhrings who e arlier settled in Cabell County, lived on 4th Ave. between 7th and 8th Sts, is listed as a farmer. (Frederick G. L. Beuhring owned a farm at this location for many years, and no doubt this was the same Beuhring). C. Blackburn, not so many years ago one of the city's leading shoemakers, operated a shoe-making establishment on 3rd Ave. between 11th and 12th Sts, where he had his shop a few years before he retired. John Blackburn assisted C. Blackburn in the shoe-making business. J. R. Blanchard had a grocery store on 3rd Ave. but lived in West Huntington. Joseph Blanchard worked in the same store.

Hiram Bloss (Hiram W.) who was later in the Postal service in Huntington, was a clerk in the days the Directory was issued. He then lived on 6th Ave. between 10th and 11th Sts.

Huntington had its Daniel Boone. He was a waiter at the Continental Hotel. One of the most important citizens was J.W. Boone, Chief of the Fire Department. For many years old Central Fire Station, which was located on 4th Ave, between 8th and 9th Sts was called the Boone Hose House, in honor of the Fire Chief of thirty-four years ago.

Joe Newman can say he holds one of the oldest positions in the City of Huntington. Three decades ago John G. Breslin was ticket agent for the C & O. Railway Co and lived on 9th St. between 3d and 4th Aves. He held the position when the passenger depot was on 2nd Avenue, That was in the days prior to the erection of the old depot which was torn down some years ago.

W.F. Brockmeyer was a dealer in cigars and tobacco, having his store on north side of 3d Ave. between 9th and 10th Sts. His residence was the same.

Huntington had a hospital, Dr. L.G. Brown, physician and surgeon; was also Superintendant of the Huntington Hospital, then on 3rd Ave. between 9th and 10th Sts. His residence was the same.

It was in the days before the automobile: So, T.C. Brown conducted a wagon and black-smith shop on the south side of 2nd Ave. near 9th St. this was, perhaps, near the old Ingram & O'Neill Machine Shop. He lived on 5th Ave, near 7th Street.

Captain W.A. Brown was Train Master for the E.L. & B.S. railroad. This road was known as the Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy, and was later taken over by the Chesapeake & Ohio. Its lines made up a part of the Lexington Division, which has since been extended to Louisville. Railway men facetiously remarked about it as the "Eat little and be satisfied" route.

Meals were served in the old Chesapeake & Ohio depot when the tourists came here on boats, or trains. Wesley Brown was a colored waiter at the depot. Albert Bruning was a Clerk at the Continental Hotel. Dr.E.S.Buffington was located on 3d Ave. between 10th and 11th Sts. He lived on 3rd Ave. between 12th and 13th Sts. The house still stands.

Thomas J. Bullock, who died some years ago, was listed as an Engineer on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. When he died, he held the position of Road Foreman of Engines, and he lived on 10th St. between 5th and 6th Avenues. Dave Burns worked at the Chesapeake & Ohio Shops. Members of his family are still living there. A relative of the same name, is an engineer on the C & O. R.R. and he lives on 8th Ave. between 26th and 27th Sts.

(This was the second of a series of Articles taken from the)
(first City Directory).

From Editorial appearing in the Advertiser Nov.3, 1917.

Material obtained from Mrs.Hawkins, 711--9th Ave City
Interviewed October 23, 1940.

In all, there were twelve Johnsons who were old enough and took sufficient part in the city's affairs, to get mention when its first Directory was published: Albert Johnson, a bricklayer; Adam Johnston, a carpenter; Mrs.L.C.Johnston; Mrs.M.J.Johnston; Mrs.Malinda Johnston; Mrs.A. Johnston; and W.L.Johnston, baggage agent for the C & O. R.R. residing on 3rd Ave. in West Huntington; J.E.Johnston was in the undertaking business for a number of years; was then in business with J.W.Hagan, selling furniture. James Johnston was a watchman at the Chesapeake & Ohio Shops and boarded near the shops.

Not so many years before this publication a man died who was born almost within the city, and grew with it. He was John A. Jones, for whom a school building was named. When the first Directory was issued John A. Jones sold pianos and organs on the south side of 2nd Ave, between 8th and 9th Streets. He boarded at the Continental Hotel. The widow, and one son, Rex Jones live in Huntington at the time of this publication. Another son, Don Jones, was an enlisted soldier at the time, being quartered at Columbus barracks.

Oscar A. Jones operated, and owned the Gem Restaurant, on the north side of Third Avenue, between 9th and 10th Sts. He lived at the same place. Wallace Jotdan was a merchant who lived on Eighth Street, between 4th and 5th Avenues. B.Kahn was the Manager of Weil's Clothing House, at that time one of the leading tailoring establishments in the city. His residence was on the south side of 10th Street, between 3d and 4th Avenues. Jacob Kahn lived at the same place. Mrs. Lena Kahn had one of the first millinery and fancy goods shops in the city: It was at 9th St. and 3d Avenue. There was, also, Mrs. Leonard Kahn and Miss Rosa Kahn, all living at the home of B.Kahn.

Lester Kelner, during the days before prohibition, went in to effect, was a saloon keeper. He is listed in the Directory as a bar keeper, and lived on 3rd Avenue between 10th and 11th Streets. C.T.Kellogg, Superintendant of the Public Schools, resided on the north side of Third Avenue, between 9th and 10th Sts.

Then come the Kennetts. This, too, is an old family; and

the first on the list is Frank Kennett, a butcher. He lived at 3rd Avenue and 11th Street. L.L.Kennett & Son owned a livery and feed and sales stable. It was on 3rd Ave. between 7th and 8th Streets, and where the Central Fire Station now stands. J. Kennett was the son. The family lived near their place of business. One of the members of the firm of Kennett & Taliaferro, who operated a livery stable in 1917, is a member of this family.

P. Kilcoyne and T.Kilcoyne, both laborers, lived on the south side of Third Avenue, between 19th and 20th Sts.

Charles Kilgore, John Kilgore, and Joseph Kilgore, all railroad men, lived on the South side of Third Avenue between 10th and 11th Sts.

James King was one of the leading architects. His office was on Third Avenue, between 10th and 11th Sts. Mrs.K.A. Kneff sold millinery and trimmings, and Butterick patterns. These were of interest to the ladies. Her store was on 3rd Ave., between 8th and 9th Sts; and she lived on 3rd Avenue, below 7th St.

Benjamin Franklin Lacock, members of whose family still live here, was a plasterer, and lived on the North side of 4th Ave, between 9th and 10th Sts.. Frank Lacock, also was a plasterer, and lived at the same place. Ten persons named "Lallance" are listed in the Directory. Chief among these are John B Lallance, Carpenter, and C.N.Lallance, proprietor of the Comet Saloon. M.A.Lallance ran a millinery store on the north side of 3rd Ave. between 9th and 10th Sts; Miss Lulu Lallance, a music teacher, lived at the same place.

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W.A.Love was the Manager of the Enterprise Laundry. His residence was on the South side of 3rd Avenue, between 10th and 11th Sts. Gordon Lunsford, a blacksmith, resided on the South side of 6th Avenue, between 19th and 20th Sts.

Major W. H. Lyons --it is today--but thirty-four years ago, at this writing. He was a clerk and lived on Fourth Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.

From Editorial in Advertiser, about 1917. Obtained from Mrs. Hawkins, 711 --9th Ave., City.

The following information was given me by Mrs. Anna Burkheimer Hawkins, #711-9th Avenue, Huntington, West Va.:

Her father was Martin Burkheimer, who came to Huntington in 1881. He came at the same time as Richard Woods, Clay McInture, and Will Decker; and all of them came to work for the Ensign Wheel & Car Company. Mr. Burkheimer came from Altoona, Penn. Her brother, Wm. M. Burkheimer, came in 1893. He married Dora Dickey, of Cabell County, and they must have owned considerable property, as there are several deeds recorded to Wm. M. Burkheimer and Dora, beginning in 1893. Mrs. Hawkins' best friend in the early days was Ella Wallace (Anderson), who was the daughter of W.F. Wallace, editor of the Huntington Argus in 1873-4. They lived on 4th Avenue, about where the Ladies Entrance to the Frederick Hotel is now. It was Mrs. Anderson who was responsible for the copies of "Argus" which are now the property of the Carnegie Library, since they were preserved, and donated to the Library by her.

The Burkheimer home was, at that time, located near the corner of 10th St. and 4th Avenue, where the First National Bank now stands. The Methodist Church stood on Tenth Street, and the Parsonage beside it. The grand-father of Mrs. Anna Burkheimer Hawkins was Captain Henry Wayne, a Captain of Altona Guards (as it was spelled in those days), of Altoona, Penn. She has the flag of his regiment which he carried in some of the battles which were fought in the vicinity of Florida. The flag was preserved by some member of the family who recently passed away; and it became the property of Mrs. Hawkins at their deaths. Some of the stars became so badly torn that that they have been destroyed; but thirty-two of them remain on the flag. Among Mrs. Hawkins' cherished possessions was an old H.H.S. Program of Commencement, dated May 9, 1893; also, a manual and directory of the Methodist Church, dated 1889, besides numerous news-paper clippings of the first Directory of Huntington, which she very kindly allowed me to use, and which I will submit, subsequently.

Mrs. Hawkins is a member of the "Old Settler's Club" of Huntington, an organization which has been very active for a number of years in collecting pictures and data on early settlers of Huntington. She gave me a list of the members of this club who are still living--upon whom I may call. She said that about a year ago, an old, electric trolley was dug up in the vicinity of Ironton, Ohio, except that it might have been on the ~~on~~ the West Virginia side of the river; and she thought that it was a part of the old railway flat boat line, which I have already described in a former writing, and which flat-boat line transported the trains from the West Virginia side of the river to the

Ohio side, at that point. Mr. George Mobus, also a member of the "Old Settler's Club" has described this railway train to me in telling of his first trip back to Pennsylvania, in the 1880s.

From Interview with Mrs. Anna Burkheimer Hawkins,

711 -- 9th Avenue, Huntington, W. Va. Oct. 23, 1940.

Following is a copy of the Huntington High School Commencement of 1893 which I obtained from Mrs. Anna Burkheimer Hawkins, of #711 -- 9th Avenue, Huntington:

FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, HUNTINGTON HIGH SCHOOL.

An Evening with Tennyson.

Tuesday, May 9, 1893.

Program

Chorous --- Girl's Voices - - -	Commencement March.
Invocation - - - - -	Rev. J. A. Black.
Beatrice Elizabeth Ward - - -	Alfred, Lord Tennyson, "He lives in the hearts of men".
Sallie Russell Biggs - - - - -	"A Dream of Fair Women".
Lotta Isabella Broomhall - - - - -	"A Dora". "Kind hearts are more wise than destiny".
Chorous - - - - -	"The Sons of the Sea".
Emma McClintock - - - - -	"The Holy Grail". "True humanity, the highest virtue, mother of them, all".
Sadie Weil Newman - - - - -	"The Princess".
Wm. R. McClintock - - - - -	"Locksley Hall". "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers".
Quartette - - - - -	"Sweet and Low"
Bertie S. Lallance - - - - -	"The Idylls of the King". "The old order changes, yielding place to new".

Fannie Beauchamp Wells - - - - - "Noch Arden".
 "Prayer kept him a living Soul".
 Ethel Budd Lallance - - - - - "A Tribute to Tennyson".
 "I pass, but will not die".
 Baritone Solo - - - - - "The Bedouin Love Song".
 Mr. W. H. Clenents.
 Jennie A. Wood - - - - - "Lancelot and Elaine".
 "To loyal hearts the value of all gifts must vary as the givers"
 Mary E. Ware - - - - - "Maud".
 "'Tis better to fight for the good than to rail at the wrong".

Events in 1895

An article appearing in the ~~Mc~~Herald-Advertiser
 March 15, 1931, which was preserved, and loaned to me by Mrs. Anna
 Burkheimer Hawkins, of 711 --- 9th Ave. tells of events in 1895.

"First Showing of Movies was Given in 1895".

Second Avenue residents were once given torpedo boat scare.
 Fox hunters raced up un-paved avenue. Mysterious air-ship
 was reported crussing over City in 1896.

Miles McCullough, who left Huntington some thirty-nine
 years ago, gives some recollections of the Huntington of the
 80s and "Gay 90s". Mr. McCullough now lives in Columbus, Ohio. He
 says: "Friend in Huntington recently sent me clippings from the
 November 2 issue of the "Herald-Advertiser", in which appeared
 photographs of well known Huntingtonians taken thirty-five years
 ago (Now 43 years). Also, very interesting historical sketches
 of the early life in your city. They brought back to me memor-
 ies of Huntington, and prompt me to ask older readers if they re-
 member:

When General Oley's body lay in state with its guard of
 honor composed of gray-clad cadets?

When the old frame "Continental", and the brick St. Charles down on 2nd Avenue, were Huntington's Leading Hotels?

When the White Collar Lines "Bostona" and "Telegraph" were the packet queens of the Ohio River?

When the trains of the old Ohio River railroad, now the B & O. ran into the old Chesapeake & Ohio depot?

When the little Southern Methodist Brick church used to stand on Fourth Avenue, between 10th and 11th Streets? Its pastor, Rev. Mr. Black, courageously attacked, from his pulpit, the upper strata of Huntington's social set for their sins of playing high five and dancing; also, his predecessor, Rev. Mr. Johnson, who died from injuries received while being initiated into a local lodge

The equally small brick church of the Northern Methodists on 10th St, just south of 4th Avenue, and its popular minister, the Rev. Wirth King?

The first pipe organ in Huntington, installed in the Congregational Church, then standing at the corner of Fifth Ave. and Ninth Street?

The first showing of moving pictures, about 1895. A three nights engagement at the Davis Theatre, of which one of the features was the flickering reproduction of a prize fight, in which Peter Mehr was one of the principals?

When William Jennings Bryan visited Huntington, during the heated campaign of 1896, and spoke from a platform erected on a large, vacant lot at the corner of 5th Ave. & 9th St, and the towering white painted flag pole that was erected for the event; also, the several occasions when the same ground was used as temporary camps for troops during the Spanish-American War?

The hurried exodus of the denizens of the Second Avenue District one hot summer night during the Spanish-American war when a rumor was started that a flotilla of Spanish torpedo boats was heading up the Ohio River and intended to bombard Huntington?

The fox hunt held on Christmas Day, 1889, when fox hounds and riders raced, pell mell up the middle of muddy Sixth Avenue finally disappearing out Sixteenth Street?

When Spangenberg used to be on Third Ave. near Eleventh St.

When Frank Hoff owned a jewelry store on Third Avenue, between 9th and 10th Sts? If I am not mistaken, Frank Archer clerked in that store. Also, Hoff's successor, the popular Frank Hilton?

When Snyder Bros. bakery was located on Third Avenue, a few doors east of Tenth Street, and was some four or five steps above side-walk level?

When Leon Sternberger's saloon located a few doors east of Snyder Bros. bakery, where it was customary to serve "Tom and Jerry" as a Christmas special?

Schofield?

When the churches united, and James Schofield held a series of revival revival services of several weeks duration in the Davis Theatre--a forerunner of the more sensational "Billy Sunday.

When there was a planing mill on Third Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelvth Streets; and another on Fourth Ave. between 9th and 10th Sts.?

When William McKinley, then Governor of Ohio made a political speech from a platform on a ~~lot~~ then vacant, ^{lot} at the corner of

Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street?

The Wallaces, who used to print the Huntington Argus in a white frame building on the north side of Fourth Avenue, between 9th and 10th Sts, and the wonderful home-made bread that Mrs. Wallace baked, and sold as a side line? The span of yellow mules that furnished the motive power for the first street cars that ran on Third Avenue?

The stone crossings that laid at the street intersections of Third Avenue and the iron plates that bridged over the gutters, from the stores to the curb?

When they began plowing up Third Avenue preparatory to paving.

The Bon Ton saloon on Third Avenue, between 9th and 10th Sts.; and its living pictures which posed in artistic postures, on one of the upper floors?

"Uncle Joe" McCormick, with his dry humor, and his unvarying habit of wearing one trouser leg draped over the top of his boot?

The old, original Opera House, with its stage at the Third Avenue end of building, and its entrance on Eighth Street?

When Nellie Bly appeared there after her famous trip around the world?? When Robert Burdette lectured there?

When, somewhere about 1880, the cantata, "Jeptha's Daughter" was given on that stage, with a Miss, or Mr. Burkheimer singing the role of the ill-fated daughter? Remember the quaint old style arrangement of the house, with parquette and dress circle?

When Salvani opened the new Davis Theatre with its orchestra seats, balcony, and gallery. If I am not mistaken, reserved seats downstairs that night were \$2.50 each.

The "home talent" presentation of "The Chimes of Normandy" about 1895, with Kathleen Honshell and Mr. Cammack as "leads"?

The grove, with its deep, winding ravines, across 3rd Avenue from Marshall College, which used to be a popular place for holding Sunday School picnics?

Tom Spafford one of the most popular conductors of the C & O in the old days?

When old Mr. Wiatt, father of Attorney Russell Wiatt, was the Agent for the Adams Express Company, with the office next door to Crider's Drug Store, on 3rd Avenue; also, his successor, "Mash" Frost, father of Ellis Frost?

When Colonel Harvey, father of H.C. Harvey and the late Thomas H. Harvey, resided on Third Ave, between Tenth and Eleventh Sts.; and how, when appearing on the streets he always wore a silk hat and over-coat with long cape?

Old "Columbus", the big, bay horse, which used to pull the twowheeled hose reel of the Fire Department? When Scott Turner was Chief of Police, and wore a broad-brimmed black hat with gold cord, and a blue sack coat with gold buttons? When Frank Tyree became Chief of Police, and affected a militart cut of uniform with cap bearing a gold embroidered wreath about the word "Chief"?

When the fire bell on the old Court House on Ninth Street rang its curfew warning at 9 o'clock and all children were supposed to get in off the streets?

When, about 1896 or 7 a considerable amount of interest was aroused in Huntington for several days, by a mysterious air-ship which was supposed to sail about over the city and surrounding territory at night. If I am not mistaken, the Advertiser carried a long, front page story about it, in which it related reports of a party of distinguished citizens, who, returning late at night, along the road down Simms Creek, heard the sound of mysterious, foreign voices in the darkness. Stopping their carriage, the Huntingtonians crept through the thick underbrush, in the direction of the intriguing voices. The sound of their approach was carried to the strangers, however, and the latter leaped into the strange air-craft, and soared away in the darkness. At least, ran the report; and if memory still serves me correctly, several pieces of metal were placed on display in Homrich's Jewelry Store window to substantiate the claim that the Huntington men had actually reached the spot where the strange craft was resting. Remember it?

When the side-walks on 11th and 12th Streets, between 4th and 5th Ave's were bridge-like structures, with guard rails to keep pedestrians from falling to the low ground, beneath. When "Jim" Peterson operated his newspaper and printing plant on the 2nd floor of the brick building, which was occupied below by Crider's Drug Store and the Adams Express Office?

When Clayton Harvey's store on Third Avenue burned, and the falling walls crushed the little frame cottage next to it?

The boom period, when Central City and Kellogg were laid out and the lots were first had by drawings somewhat on the order of a raffle?

When the powder mills at Kellogg blew up? When the diminutive dummy train was thrown off a bridge near Ceredo, and several passengers severely injured?

Huntington in 1895. -

When, in the early nineties, Huntington had a baseball team with Trueheart Taylor as its putcher, its uniforms were dark blue; its grounds somewhere in the vicinity of Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, and it once reached the sublime heights of playing the Cincinnati Reds, on its home grounds, with Taylor doing the "heaving"?

When Colonel Hodges was head of Marshall College?

When Prof. Lee (better known among the children as "reddy" Lee, because of his red hair) was Superintendant of the Huntington Schools?

Kahn's Cut Rate Ticket Office?

When Frank Hoff, R.L. Archer, and a few others, were proud owners of the old style, high-wheeled bicycles?

When the circus tents were pitched on the vacant ground at the corner of 4th Ave. & 7th Street?

When four, or five frame residences on Fourth Ave. near Seventh Street, and the new Court House and Jail ^{were} built?

When a few venturesome souls who had the hardihood to cross the railroad tracks and build their homes on Eighth Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets?

When, one summer day, about 1887, or 1888, the blowing of the mill whistles summoned the population to the river bank to man clad in white gutta percha suit floating down-stream bound from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and propelling himself with

a small, double-bladed paddle?

When the Barnum Democratic Club had quarters over the Gem saloon, on Third Avenue?

When George Ingram, proprietor of the Ingram & O'Neill Machine Shpp used to run out on the river his small brass cannon which had been christened "Grover Cleveland" and salute every Democratic victory?

When George Brammer operated a bicycle shop? When Tom Garland was Mayor of Huntington? When Jack Bingham alternately served on the police force and fought prize fights?

When Kirk's Photographic Gallery occupied a frame structure on the north side of Third Avenue, between 10th and 11th Sts?.

When we used to flock to the old opera house to see "Grimes Cellar Door", and "Jim", the penman, "Black Crook" and the "Power of the Press"; and later, in the new Davis Theatre, Mr Morrison's Faust, "The Marble Heart", and Creston Clarke in "The Last of His Race"?

When a Y. M. C.A. was organized, with quarters on Ninth St. between 3d and 4th Avenues, but soon died an early death?

When Oley School Building was erected?

When the Le Roys, an Italian family operated a boarding house on 10th St. just south of 3rd Avenue and were justly famed for their splendid table?

When the expression : "Going to the City" meant a trip to Cincinnati?

When Huntington's older citizens still clung to boots

and paid a premium for fine, hand-made foot-wear of that type?

When the residence of the late Thomas H. Harvey was considered "way down in the country" and was approached by a long lane (Johnson's Lane) leading from the road, which was then a continuation of Third Avenue? (Judge Harvey's old home is now occupied by Kiwanis Day Nursery, at Second Street, W. on Fourth Avenue).

The Cabell County Fair Grounds on upper Third Avenue, near Guyandotte; also, when the then abandoned race track was "scrapped" and bicycle races held there on July 4, 1896?

When there was great agitation, and many angry threats of forming a body of volunteers and marching down to Lexington to avenge the Goebel murder?

The intense interest aroused in Huntington over the Pearl Bryan murder down in Cincinnati?

From Memoirs of Miles McCullough, of Huntington, in the 80s and the 90s. Published in Herald-Advertiser March 15, 1931. (Information obtained from Mrs. (Anna B. Hawkins)).

The Douthats.

Douthats, of Augusta County, Virginia (Staunton) and
Montgomery County (Christiansburg) Va.

Douthat, Robert, son of Robert Douthat, born July 16, 1778,
(Bible record), who says in his 1850 Census Report, made at
Christiansburg, Va. that he was seventy-one years of age, and
died there Sept. 20, 1861. Married Mary (Polit) Yost, of Staunton,
Augusta Co., Va Nov. 6, 1800. Mary Yost was born Feb. 28, 1779,
and died at Christiansburg Va. Aug. 9, 1854. Their children, from
Bible records, were as follows:

Douthat, John, Born April 13, 1802 Died June 8, 1805.

" Elizabeth, Born Aug. 24, 1803,

" David Grainer " Dec. 25, 1804, *d. March 18, 1880.*

" Frances " Oct. 7, 1805. Died Sept. 17, 1807,

" Jacob Yost, " Feb. 14, 1808, was commonly called Polly.

" Mary Yost, " Sept. 4, 1809, was commonly called "Aunt Polly". She

married a Haymaker. Died Dec. 19, 1871.

Douthat, Elizabeth G., Born Apr. 16, 1811. Married ____ Snow.
Died Aug. 9, 1854.

Douthat, Robert Logan. Born Jan. 8, 1813. Died Mar. 29 1871.

" Henry Yost " July 14, 1814 Died June 8, 1868

" John H. " " 26, 1816. Died Oct. 2 1891.

" Matilda Ann, " Dec. 26, 1817. " Aug. 14, 1819,

" Samuel, Born Mar. 29, 1822. Died Aug. 20, 1822.

" Frances Ann L., Born Mar. 27, 1821. (2d Frances. First
died in infancy).

" William Born Mar. 29, 1822.

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From a search made in Hampshire County, W. Va (formerly, Virginia, in Deed Book 1 P.73 there appears a "Deed of Release" from Silas Hedges to John Douthat, 1763, conveying 300 acres in Patterson's Creek Manor, a portion of a large tract of land granted by King George To Lord Fairfax. This three hundred acres was probably above the present Town of Burlington, Mineral County, West Va. Philip Martin, and others, of Greenway Court, (Lord Fairfax's Home) conveyed to John Douthat, of Hampshire County, Colony of Virginia, Yeoman, , Lot No.1, in Patterson's Creek Manor.

John Douthat conveyed to William Holliday, Trustee, Sept. 10, 1773, lands on Patterson's Creek; and in exchange the Hollidays conveyed to John Douthat, four hundred acres situate on the Ohio River, near the mouth of Guyandotte (spelled "Giandott"), in Cabell County, W. Va., which was known as Tract No.41, of a grant made by King George III, defender, &c. by letters patent signed by John Earl, of Dunmore, Lieutenant and Governor-General of our Colony and Dominion, at Williamsburg, Va. under the Seal of the Colony Dec.15, 1772, 13th year of our reign. "Dunmore" granted to John Savage, and sixty other soldiers. John Douthat, in his will, dated Sept.7, 1803 bequeathed this land to his wife, Margaret and two sons, David and Daniel Douthat (Will Book 1, XXII, P.65 Hampshire County Virginia (now W.Va.) This will sets forth the names of his children as: Douthat, Thomas, John, Silas, Caleb, David, Daniel, Rebecca Cooper, Catherine Tunch, Mary, Sarah and Christian. There is no record of what became of John Douthat, son of Robert and Mary. Neither is there any record of Elizabeth, second child of Robert and Mary (Yost) Douthat.

David Greiner Douthat, 3rd child of Robert and Mary Yost Douthat was born Dec. 25, 1804. Married Mary Ann (Stratton)

Adams, daughter of William Adams and Sarah Stratton Adams; and to this union were born : Robert William Douthat, born April 13, 1840, at Christiansburg, Va.; died in Abilene, Texas, while on a lecture tour, in his 86th year. At this time he was a resident of Huntington, W.Va.. His remains were interred at Morgantown, W. Va. He married Mary Jane Wells, daughter of Capt. Job Sidwell Wells and Elizabeth Sheler Wells, of Floyd C.H., Virginia.

Douthat, Lucy, Born Dec. 7, 1842. Married James W. Norvell; died at Bristol, Va. and Tennessee in October, 1930, where they had resided for many years.

Douthat, Joseph Edie, Born No. 22, 1846. Died Dec. 25, 1848.

" Sarah Adaline, Born June 24, 1851. Married, first, William Luther Wells, a son of Job Sidwell Wells. No children. The second marriage was to a Mr. Burdette, who was last known living in Oklahoma, about 1921-2.

Douthat, Frances. Born Oct. 7, 1805. Died in 1807 (Fourth child of Robert Douthat).

Douthat. Jacob Yost, fifth child of Robert and Mary Yost Douthat. Born Feb. 14, 1808. Died in Giles County, Virginia Sept. 30, 1888. He was ~~twice~~ married, his first wife being Mariah Woolwine, daughter of Robert Woolwine. They had the following children: John Robert, ^{John Hank,} Maragret Ann, Luemma Howe, Mary J. Charles Fletcher, Celinda Nancy, William Henry, and Lucy Maria Douthat. The second wife was Mrs. Barbara Snidow, and they had

the following children: Sallie Turner, Ella Elizabeth, Chris S., and Fanny Ann Douthat.

Douthat, John Robert, Born Aug. 28, 1829,

" Jehu Yank, " " 11, 1831. Had 10 children.

" Margaret Ann, " July 23, 1835. No records.

" Luetta ~~Howe~~, Born June 23, 1835. Married Holman of
Virginia.

" Mary J., born June 12, 1837. Married Pack
and was last living at Cushmere, Va. about 1920-21.

" Charles Fletcher, Born Mar. 4, 1839.

" Celinda Nancy, Born June 22, 1841. Last known, living
in Texas.

" William Henry, Born Oct. 31, 1844. Nine children by
the first wife, and two by the second wife.

" Lucy Maria, Born Oct. 5, 1847. No record.

" Sallie Turner, Born March 25, 1851. Five children.

" Ella Elizabeth. Born Aug. 30, 1852. Ten children.

" Chris S., Born Aug. 17, 1854. " "

" Fannie Ann, " May, 1859. No record.

" Mary Yost, Sixth child of Robert and Mary (Yost) Douthat. Born Sept. 4, 1809; married Michael Hatmaker. No record of family.

" Elizabeth G., Seventh child of Robert and Mary Douthat. Born April 18, 1811. Died Sept. 8, 1852.

" Robert Logan. Eighth child of Robert and Mary Douthat. Born Jan. 8, 1813. Died March 29, 1871. Married Frances Adams, a sister of the wife of David Greiner Douthat, and daughter of William Adams. Their children were Martha and John.

" Henry Yost, Ninth child of Robert and Mary. Born July 14th, 1814. Married Eliza Baylor, of Christiansburg, Virginia.

Their children were Mary Jane, and William Douthat. Mary Jane married John Barnitz. Another daughter married John Hicks.

Douthat, John H., Tenth child of Robert and Mary Y. Was born July 26, 1816. Died Oct. 2, 1893.

- " Matilda Ann, Eleventh child, as above, born Dec. 26, 1817. Died Aug. 14, 1817.
- " Samuel, Twelvth child, as above, born April 19 1819. Died June 7, 1819.
- " Frances Ann, L. Thirteenth child, as above. Born March 27, 1821. Married Daniel Aker.
- " William, Fourteenth child, as above. Born Mar. 29 1822. Died Aug. 20, 1822.

Charles Fletcher Douthat, above, married Mary Fletcher Foote June 16, 1864. They were parents of the following children: Charles Edgar, Walter Foote, Adah Maria, Emma Fletcher, Alvin Roy, and Marvin Caddell Douthat.

Celinda Nancy Douthat, Seventh child of Jacob Y. Douthat Married J.J. Nye. Mr. Nye was badly wounded in the second battle of Manassas, and died in ¹⁸⁶² 1862. Celina later married Samuel Brown, and to their union was born:

Brown, Walter Lee, Born Dec. 19, 1866,

- " Jacon Douthat, " Feb. 29, 1869,
- " Charles Hank " May 31 1874,
- " Samuel A. " Aug. 31, 1879,
- " Virginia A. " Oct. 3, 1882.

William Henry Douthat, Eighth child of Jacob Y. Douthat, married Virginia Fry, and to this marriage were born:

Sarah Elizabeth Douthat, who married William P. Cowling, of Bluefield, West Va., and had ten children.

Maggie Maria Douthat of whom I have no record,

Virginia Fry " " " "

William Harvey Douthat " " "

Absalom Fry " " " "

Jesse Booker " " " "

Judson Douthat " " "

Robert ", Deceased.

James Martin " "

Nettie Neal " "

John Hank " "

Robert William Douthat, first child of David Greiner Douthat who was the third child of Robert and Mary Yost Douthat, married Mary Jane Wells, daughter of Captain Job Sidwells and Elizabeth Sheilor Wells, of Floyd County, Virginia Jan. 16, 1865, while on a furlough from the Confederate Army. To this union were born nine children:

Claudius David Douthat, born in Floyd County, Va. Aug. 12, 1866, and married Margaret Spickert, Kanaas City, Mo. About 1890.

Lucie Emma Douthat, born in Floyd County, Virginia July 5, 1868. Married Dr. P. M. Swann.

Mary Elizabeth Douthat, born in Christiansburg, Va. May 14, 1870. She was married twice.

Leland Douthat, born April 24, 1872, dying at Rolla, Mo. in 1873.

Rudmenz Sharp Douthat, born at Rolla, Mo. Dec. 27, 1873, and married Roxie O. Salmon, *da. of Gene Salmon and*

Luther Lee Douthat, born at Rolla, Mo. March 13, 1876, and married Annie May Wilson.

Robert Marvin Douthat " " " March 2, 1878, and married Evelyn Robinson.

Dana Glenn Douthat " " " Dec.5, 1879, and married James Stanley.

Genevieve Lane Douthat " " " May 16, 1884. Unmarried.

Claudius David Douthat, married Margaret Spickert at Kansas City, Mo. Dec.6, 1890. To this union were born:

Robert Nicholas Douthat, born Oct.9, 1891, at Kansas City.

Claude William Douthat " Dec.16, 1892, " " "

Edward Marsh " " " 9, 1894 " " "

Milton Warren " " Feb.16,1905.

Virginia Margaret " " Aug.23, 1907,

Mary Evelyn " " " 22, 1911,

Mildred Charlotte " " " 22, 1911, " " "

Richard Wells " " Sept.14, 1915, " " "

Lucia Emma Douthat, second child of Robert William Douthat. Married Dr. Patrick Henry Swann, son of Ballard F.Swann Nov.30 1892, at Barboursville, W. Va.. They had one child, Dr.Walter C.Swann, born at Barboursville, W.Va. and is now a practicing physician in Huntington, W. Va.The Doctor has one daughter, Marjorie Ann.

Mary Elizabeth Douthat, third child of Robert W.Douthat, married Edward Weber, at Kansas City, Mo. One child died in infancy. She later married Dow Strunk. She and her second husband both died at Morgantown, W. Va. about 1911-14.

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Leland Douthat, fourth child of Robert William, died in 1873, an infant.

Rudenz Sharp Douthat, Fifth child of Robert William, married Roxie Salmon, daughter of Joel K. and Martha (Blake) Salmon, at Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio Dec.27, 1894. Their children were: Leland S. Douthat, born at Barboursville, W. Va. Oct.20, 1895. He married Nellie Blankenship, daughter of Thomas J. and Stella Blankenship. They have a daughter--Amy hope.

Wells Kellogg Douthat, born May 6, 1897, and died July 24, 1897.

Fay Salmon Douthat, born at Huntington, W.Va. July 9, 1898 Married Henry W. Johnson, son of Harvey Johnson, Norwood, Ohio. Their children were: Glenn Douthat Johnson; Marcella Johnson; Martha Ann Johnson.

Lyel V. Douthat, fourth child of Rudenz and Roxie O. Douthat, was born Jan.6, 1902. He married Pauline Dunfee, daughter of Thos. and Georgia Nash Dunfee. They had two children: Rudenz Thomas Douthat and David Greiner Douthat. Lyel V. Douthat has been a teacher at Marshall College for several years.

Hope Louise Douthat, fifth child of R.S. and Roxie Douthat, was born at Huntington May 29, 1904, but died July 10, 1910.

Glen Lane Douthat, sixth child of R.S. and Roxie Douthat was born Sept. 4, 1906. Married Bernice Holderby in 1928. They had three children: Eloise, Joan, and Portia Scott.

Luther Lee Douthat, sixth child of Robert and William, married Annie May Wilson, daughter of C.M. and Fannie Wilson, of Cabell Co., on November 20, 1901. They had the following children:

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Anne Lee, born Dec.23, 1903. Married G.O.Pennybacker
Sept. 2, 1927. One child, "Buddy" Pennybacker.

Mary Frances Douthat, born Oct.19,1905, and married Mil-
ler farley. Their children were:

James M. Farley, born April 17, 1926.Died April 21,1926

Dorothy May " " May 17, 1927,

Patrick Miller Farley, born Sept.12, 1930.

George Wilson Douthat, son of Luther Lee and Annie May, born
Sept.9, 1909; married Florence E. France, May 16, 1930.

Luther Lee Douthat,Jr. son of L.L. and Annie May, born
Feb.19, 1917,

Betty Jane Douthat, born at Huntington Feb.3, 1921,

Robert Marvin Douthat, seventh child of Robert William and
Mary Jane Douthat. Married Evalyn Maurine Robinson, daughter of
James Perry Robinson and Mary Delia (Woodford) Robinson, Feb.10,
1910. Their children:

James Robert Douthat, born at Morgantown,W.Va. July 15,1910

Mary Elizabeth " " " Jan.30,1910,

Evelyn Woodford" " " Nov.29,1914.

Dana Glen " Eighth child of Robert William. Married
James S.Stanley, at Huntington, Nov.28, 1921. No children.

Genevieve Lane ninth child of Robert William and Mary J.
Douthat, born May 16, 1884, at Rollin, Mo. Single -- 1933.

Robert Douthat, born July 18, 1778, was for many years a
resident of Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, where he was ap-
parently, a merchant. It appears that later, in his old age,
he removed to Christiansburg, Montgomery County, which was

formerly a part of Augusta County, Virginia; and he resided with his son, David Greiner Douthat, where he was often drawn on ~~Grand~~ Grand Juries, and in trials before the Court, as a petit juror.

David Greiner Douthat, third child of Robert Douthat, above, born Dec. 25, 1804, was a wheelwright of his day, at Christiansburg, Va. Information is that he was a Justice of the Peace in his County; that he was elected, and served as a member of the Confederate Congress of the State Legislature; that he was the owner of several lots in Christiansburg, and of course ~~his~~ his home place. He is also shown numerous times as a ^{member} member of the Grand Juries and Petit Juries in the trial of cases before the Circuit Court there.

Robert William Douthat, son of David Greiner Douthat, above, was named after his two grand-fathers, and received his final education at Emory & Henry, where he was given degrees of A.M. and Ph.D.. He left college to enlist in the Confederate Army, was chosen as a Captain, and was the only one of twenty Captains in Pickett's Division who came out unhurt. He was taken prisoner, among other troops the day before the surrender, and transported up the river to Washington, D.C. He saw the boats coming down the river with banners showing that Lincoln had been assassinated; was transferred from Washington to the prison on an island in Lake Erie, but was discharged some time, later.

Soon after he returned home, he secured, and taught a school at Blunt City, Tenn. About the year 1883 he was selected as a Teacher in the School of Mines & Metallurgy, a branch of the Missouri University, teaching there until 1884; taught in other schools in New Mexico, Arkansas, Kentucky. Was President of

Barboursville College, and a Professor in the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, from 1895 to 1909. He was conversant with many languages, teaching many ministers the Hebrew language.

Claude David Douthat, son of Robert W. Douthat, was a graduate of civil and mining engineering of the School of Mines and was employed as assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Fort Scott & Gulf Railway Co., at Kansas City, Mo; assisted in the survey of branch lines for the A. T. & S.F. Ry. Co. in Kansas; was employed in the Post Office Department at Kansas City, Mo. for several years.

Rudenz Sharp Douthat, son of Robert William Douthat, was a student at Barboursville College, where he completed his education. In the earlier part of his life he was a stenographer for Simms & Enslow, who were attorneys in Huntington as early as 1884. Mr. Douthat read law for six or seven years while he was in the employ of this firm. He then entered Court Reporting, acting as Reporter for Cabell County Criminal Court, Mercer County Criminal Court, U.S. District Court at Huntington and Charleston, W. Va.

He was elected County Clerk of Cabell County in 1914, and served until Dec. 31, 1932. During his term as County Clerk Mr. Douthat saved the County approximately \$230,340.00. Of this amount, \$140,000.00 was saved the County when the Annex to the old Court House was built. The then County Commissioners decided to call a bond election for the issuance of thirty year bonds for the construction of the Addition. Mr. Douthat strenuously

objected to this iproposed bond issue, because of the County's indebtedness, and pointed out that the County was then under a bonded indebtedness of almost \$8,000,000.00; and the bond issue for the Addition to the Court House would mean an expenditure of \$300,000.00 instead of the \$140,000.00 which it was estimated the Addition would cost. The County Clerk carried this fight to a finish, and succeeded in inducing the County Court to lay a levy of 3--3/4¢ on each One Hundred Dollar valuation, from which the Addition was finally built.

When Mr. Douthat came into office most of the recording was done with pen and ink. He immediately installed typewriters through-out; and in that way, practically doubles the amount of recording; and, since he did most all of his own typewriting, saved the County the cost of an employed Stenographer, which would have amounted to \$125.00 per month, or \$1,500.00 per year. He also took upon himself the task of "re-indexing" the old County Court records, so that those seeking information will find it decidedly simple.

Mr. Douthat is still in the employ of the County Court acting as Clerk and Notary Public, an able assistant to the present County Clerk, F. A. Ware. He is a well known authority pertaining to matters of the Court, and was one of the most outstanding County Clerks that Cabell has ever had. Besides re-indexing the old Court Records, he put them all into book form of four volumes, three of County Records, and one of marriages, from 1809 to 1929. These have been placed in the Public Library both in Huntington and Charleston.

Luther L. Douthat, son of Robert William, was a student of

Barboursville College, also of West Virginia University, and became an electrical engineer. He occupied several positions in that line and at present, is employed by the C & O. Ry. at Barboursville, West Va.

Robert M. Douthat, son of Robert William, was a student at Barboursville, also of West Virginia University later, and became engaged in electrical supplies until the last few years of depression. His family still resides in Morgantown. He also has interests at Clermont, Florida.

The Douthats, of "Weyakoke", Charles City County, Virginia were Thomas Douthat and Robert Douthat, brothers, who came from Ireland in 1790. Each of these men left a son; and these sons married "into" the Lewis family. The elder Robert Douthat was educated at Bristol College, Penn. where Dr.^Pendleton, afterward General and Chief of Artillery in the Army of Northern Virginia, was Professor. There, he was a fellow student with John Page, afterward Major in the Confederate Army, and Robert Nelson, afterward Protestant Missionary to China during thirty years. Upon leaving College he followed the admirable custom then observed in Virginia and settled upon one of the great estates on the James River.

From Information written, and compiled by Rudenz Sharp
Douthat.

(I have written a history as best I could, upon the branch of Douthats, which I thought to be the proper line. I do not think the ones in the last paragraph could be their connections; but since they were mentioned in the Beginning of the name spelled Douthat, I put them in, too).

The following information was obtained from Mrs. Joe Matthews of \$110--5th Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.

Some Facts about Central City.

Joe Matthews came to Cenyral City about the year 1903. Records show that he purchased land from Central Land Company in 1903, although he lived in rented property about a year previous to this, according to his wife. (However, she could not give me any dates).

He was Mayor of Central City before Mr. Seiber and lived in Central City until about 1908, when he was made warden of the State Penitentiary for two years. He made his home in Moundsville W. Va. for about five or six years after that, when he returned, with his family, to Huntington and located where his widow resides

When Mr. and Mrs. Matthews lived in Central City there were no street lights, and the side-walks were mostly saw dust and cinders, or ashes. Ellis Mace was Pilot of the ferry boat which crossed the river to the Ohio side at Fourteenth Street, West. Mrs. Matthews said that sometimes, late in the evening, after most of the heavy traffic of the ferry boat was over, the pilot would bring the boat to the foot of Ninth Street, where it landed for passengers; and some of the residents would climb aboard with their baskets upon their arms, and the ferry boat would take them for a sort of "joy ride" to the coal tipple at the foot of Fifteenth Street East, where they would get fresh supplies of fuel in the way of coal. They had many a good time on these excursions and there would be several couples, both married and single, in the crowd. J. Rankin Boone owned the ferry.

At this time Joe Ball was Chief of Police, and Mr. Bailey, father of Maurice Bailey, who is the present proprietor of "Bailey's Cafeteria", in Huntington, was Town Marshall.

She told of many social gatherings which the older generations as well as the younger ones, enjoyed; and, no matter to what extremes they wished to carry their fun, the Police and the Marshall were always on their side, to see that no one got into trouble.

The School Board at this time consisted of Will Shore, Joe Matthews, and Homer Brinker; also, one other whom she could not remember.

"Midway Park" where many pic nics and social gatherings were held, was located below the "Neutral Strip", towards the C & O. Railroad.

At this time the Keisters, who owned the Keister Milling Company lived in the next house above the Matthews'. This was the old Kinslow house, located just below Ninth Street, on Washington Avenue. ~~This~~ was all, formerly Parsons' land, and at this time all the land back of these houses, towards the Ohio River, was still owned, at that time, by Parsons.

Most of this Parsons land was divided into lots, and sold when Cenyrul City was laid out. Some of it is still owned, and occupied by the heirs of W.J. Parsons.

From Interview with Mrs. Joe Matthews, Nov. 6, 1940.

"Marshall Student of 1848 Writes of Social Life Here".

The following letter was written to Samuel Couch by

A. B. Alexander, a kinsman of the Alexander family, of Huntington, and who was a student at Marshall College in 1848. This letter was in the possession of H. P. Alexander, #917 Jefferson Avenue.

"Marshall Academy"

Saturday, Feb. 26th, 1848".

Mr. Couch:

I suppose you think I have long since forgotten the promise I made you when we parted, but I have not, for here it comes at last. The only apology I have to make is that my opportunities for writing have not been as great as I expected they would be. I have not written home but twice, and if I neglect my ^{home} ~~home~~ folks I hope you will not complain. I am boarding at Mr. ^{James} ~~Holderby~~'s, about one hundred, fifty yards from the Academy. I am very well pleased with the family, the school, and the neighborhood, also. My studies are physiology, logick, English Grammar, and Arithmetic. I have taken up Comb's Lectures on Phrenology as one of the studies at night and during recesses; but it has no connection with the school. I don't expect to make much proficiency in it, as the time that I will have to study it, will be very limited.

It is only five weeks until the exhibition, and we will be pushed from the jump, to be prepared for it. In that time, we expect to have the grandest exhibition this spring that has been in the Academy. We have commenced getting our dialogues and and declations, ^{ma} already; or, in fact, we have been at it for some three weeks, and it will require us to spend all of our leisure

moments from now until that time to be prepared as we ought to be on all that we have under-taken.

Mr. Poage has had a very full school winter. It is getting less, now, as the spring is breaking; but as for myself, I am not sorry, as there were 'most too many for comfort. I suppose the school has averaged, since I have been going, forty scholars, at the least calculation.

Mr. Beuring was married last Wednesday evening to Miss McGinniss. There is only a small number of forty years of a disparity between their ages: He was sixty, and she was eighteen. They were most splendidly serenaded with horns, clevises, tin pans, &c. There are several weddings on the way, if what I hear is to be believed, in this neighborhood; but I fear none of them will come off before I leave here. There are any quantities of girls down here. I have had the pleasure of seeing some dozens of them, every Thursday evening since I have been here; they come to hear us declaim. I was very much embarrassed when I first commenced, and it has not entirely worn off, yet.

There is a gathering of youngsters at Mr. Peter Buffington's today, a log rolling, and the girls are to collect in this evening and have some kind of fan dango to-night--perhaps a dance.. Take it all in all, it is a real up the creek gathering. I am honored with a very special invitation; but, as I am not particularly fond of rolling logs, and it is against my creed to go to any kind of party except a wedding party, and thinking I ~~could~~ could make better use of my time at home, writing to my friends, I ~~declined~~ ^{declined} going.

There has been, and is yet, quite an excitement, in the

M.E.Church, South, at Guyandotte. They have received some thirty, or thirty-five new members. I have not been at their meetings yet. When they commenced it was with quarterly meeting, and it was so very cold that I did not go. Ever since, (except of Sundays) either one of their preachers, or Mr.Poage, preaches in the Academy. The meetings are at night.

I would be glad if you would honor us with your presence at our exhibition. I think you would be well paid for your ride. You need not lose more than three days: You can come down here one day, be here a day, and return the next day. I do not hesitate at all in saying that your acquaintances here would be very much pleased to see you and Mrs.Couch. I am not expecting you to come, but merely suggest that you (yourself) might come if you would try. It will come off on March 31st.

Give my kindest regards to your mother. Tell her that I often think of her and of the lessons, or lectures, rather, that she has given me, particularly, when I fall in company with so many pretty girls and see so many inducements to yield to Cupid's tyranny, but I can say without jesting that I have not yet fallen a victim to that grim^monster, or heart destroyer, Love.

I get very tired of staying down here sometimes, particularly on a right pretty day when the weather begins to look like ploughing, I can't keep from getting home-sick.

If you consider this scrawl worth responding to I would be very much pleased at your so doing. Letters from any one of my friends always meet with a welcome reception; and more particularly, those from my own neighborhood when I have been absent from it as long as I have this time. You will readily see that I have

not improved any in my writing. I have practiced less since I came down here than I have for several years in the same length of time. I must close by ascribing myself,

Yours respectfully,

A. B. Alexander.

Sam'l Crouch, Esq.

From Clipping preserved by C.V.Lallance.
Interviewed Nov.14, 1940. (No date).

The following editorial among the clippings obtained from Mr.C.V.Lallance, appeared in the Sunday Herald-Dispatch, Feb.29. 1920. It tells of foundation of church on meal bag.

"Tells of Foundation of Church on Meal Bag"

- J. N. Potts. -

The story of how, on a bright October afternoon, in 1872, the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church was founded by four men, one seated on a bag of meal, at the Corner of Eighth Street and Third Avenue, and recalled Saturday by J.N.Potts, forty years President of the Cabell County Baptist Sunday School Convention, and twenty-four years Moderator of the Guyandotte Baptist Association. The four men: Mr.Potts, Henry D.Stewart, Major W.S.Downer, and E.J.Eastman, met on the corner by chance. Mr.Eastman put the meal bag down on the ground. The other three selected him Chairman of the meeting, and voted to organize a Baptist Church with funds provided by the State Mission Board. They issued a call to Dr. W.P.Walker, Williamstown, W.Va. Dr.Walker came to Huntington in May, 1877, and remained Pastor of the Church until his death,

twenty-eight years later. The church was established with fifteen members; now there are one thousand four hundred members.

In 1877 the church was located over a saloon on the second floor of a building at the Northeast Corner of Third Avenue and Eighth Street. After a year in that place, the church moved to the room now occupied by Lowry's Drug Store, Third Avenue and Tenth Street.

The property at Tenth Street and Third Avenue was purchased in May, 1882. The church moved to Twelfth Street and Fifth Avenue, the new building having been completed over a year ago.

In spite of his pronounced opposition to the liquor traffic the saloons of Huntington closed during the funeral of Dr. Walker, so great was the respect for the minister in this city. Mr. Potts believed that respect was shown to no other man in Huntington".

From Clippings obtained from C.V. Lallance, 1401-7th Ave. Interviews Nov. 14, 1945.

Forming the County. D.I. Smith, Mayor of Guyandotte about 1868

Mr. Smith, who at the time of this writing was seventy-five years old, was born in Guyandotte. He lived there during his boyhood, and one of his reminiscences is that he carried the water to make the brick which went into Buffington's Mill, a noted institution before the Civil War. The mill was destroyed when the Union soldiers set the torch to Guyandotte; but the stack, a square structure of red brick, still stands in a lot across the street from Mr. Smith's former home, on Buffington Street, which was the home of Judge John H. Holt at this writing.

Mr. Smith was a student at Marshall College when the Civil War started. Marshall, which was then operated on a subscription plan, was conducted by a Mr. Thrush, who, as Mr. Smith remembers, was an abolitionist, and was forced to leave this strong secession community because of those views.

One of the school day recollections which Mr. Smith tells concerns the fact that "Spiritismis" was not a new fad here. He says there was a family living somewhere along the "Old Road", now First Avenue, members of which claimed to be able to communicate with the dead.

Mr. Smith's first public office was as Mayor of Guyandotte shortly after his home town, long a municipality under the laws of Virginia, was incorporated in 1868 under a Worst Virginia charter. Those were stormy days, and the young Mayor had difficulty suppressing lawless tendencies of certain people. He paid for doing his duty as best he could by loss of trade of the families whose sons and brothers he sent to the lock-up, as they refused to buy goods, or trade at the store which he and his father kept. It was in 1870 he was elected Sheriff on the Conservative ticket, as the Democratic party was still out of commission as a result of the war, Confederate soldiers and sympathizers being disfranchised. He was the only man on the Conservative ticket to win over his Republican adversary.

The next year there was a Constitutional Convention which re-organized all County Governments and enabled the disfranchised Confederates and sympathizers to vote. The officers had to be re-elected, and Mr. Smith ran for Sheriff in 1872, this time as a Democrat. He was elected, and served, all told, six years in the

office.

This was the only public office that he had ever had that paid any considerable amount. For years thereafter he was continuously in office in his home town of Guyandotte, serving as a Member of the Board of Education, Councilman, and Mayor. There were periods when he was out of office; but the fifty years intervening since his first election as Sheriff has been marked by almost continuous service to the public. The last eighteen years of his official career was marked by service on the County Court. The County road system, now so far advanced, is a monument to his financial and constructive ability.

He was in the mercantile business in Guyandotte for ten years. In his early manhood he began buying farms, and sometime before the flood of 1884 he bought his extensive holdings at Greenbottom. He remembers the flood of 1884. He was then a Director in the First National Bank and remembers helping to remove the contents out of the water. It was a year, or so after this that he became a stock holder and Director. For years, Mr. Smith was closely associated with his brother-in-law, the late George F. Miller, who was for years, the Cashier and Vice-President of the First National Bank.

An interesting review of Huntington in 1870 - 1872, by J.N. Potts, one of the early settlers of Huntington, was among the newspaper clippings (no date), which were loaned to me by C.V. Lallance, as follows:

"I was twenty-nine years old when I came to Huntington-- that was in '71. I had married in 1867, and was in business in Williamsville, Va. before coming here. I often wondered why I did

some, too. It was reported that Huntington was a big city and because Mrs. Potts had an Uncle who lived here, we began a correspondence which resulted in our coming.

We had to go East to go West. That sounds paradoxical, doesn't it, but it was true. We took the train to Millborough and went east to Maryland. Then we took this train for Parkersburg. When we arrived in that city we found the river too low to take a Steamer to Huntington, and had to go to Portsmouth by train. When we finally reached the river city, we took a boat for Huntington; but near midnight the boat stopped on a sand bar near Catlettsburg. There was not a soul in sight, and we were, in truth "strangers in a strange land". We didn't know how to get to shore, and were wondering what we could do when we heard the "chug", "chug", "chug" of a small craft coming up the Ohio. That was the most welcoming sound we heard that night. It was the "Wild Boy", and it brought us to Guyandotte the next day, October 1, 1871.

We were five days in coming from our home in Virginia, and we arrived just in time to sit down for dinner at the table of Robert Stewart, my wife's Uncle.

We couldn't buy lumber for our house in those days. So, I went back into the woodland and chopped trees and hewed sills for my new home. Oxen hauled the timber to the river, and there it was rafted down the river to Huntington. From there it was taken to the place where our house was to be built. Those were the primitive days of Huntington. The house I built was good sized. There was no architectural style, but it was comfortable. My wife kept boarders for a couple of years, and I managed a gro-

cery store: that is how we began in Huntington.

Huntington's business section was not large. E.T.Mitchell & Son operated a general store on Second Ave. & Seventh Street, and a Mr.Doolittle had a grocery store on Second Avenue between Eighth & Ninth Streets. Second Avenue, in those days, meant as much to the city as does Fourth Avenue, now. Then, very soon, Wall & Buffington put up a two-story frame on the site of the Regal Hotel. There was a store in front, and offices in the rear, and up-stairs. Gradually, the buildings were pushed back from the river. Third Avenue was being graded for a road, and it was not long before buildings were being constructed there. Laidley & Johnson built the Lowry Building, on Tenth St. & 3rd Av for a grocery store.

Property increased, gradually; but no one in those days ever dreamed that its value would be reckoned in thousands of dollars, instead of hundreds." Why, my house was built on the grounds of the Chesapeake & Ohio depot, and---", but Mr.Potts did not say what he would have done with the tremendous sum he would have realized from his property had he kept it until the present day.

"Not only did Huntington's business district grow by leaps and bounds, but churches also increased in membership and attendance. Marshall College, which even then, was a flourishing school was the meeting place of the Presbyterians. A little Methodist Chapel had been built over in Beech Grove, now the location of Seventh Ave. & Fourteenth Street. Their first, new building was erected on the site of the First National Bank. The small, brick church was built by the Presbyterians not far from their present

Church. Those were the early meeting houses". "Then, a little later", Mr. Potts continued, "the Baptist Church became a part of the Huntington church system. The first started in a hall, over a saloon on the corner of 3rd Ave. & 8th St., with thirteen members. Now, there are eight Baptist Churches in the city, with thousands of members. The Fifth Avenue Baptist other Baptist Church in Huntington has a \$200,000.00 Temple and 1,400 members.

For the first few years Huntington grew but little, one reason being that there was no manufacturing here. Then, the C & O. Shops came to Huntington, the first industry. Virtually all of those employed in the city were on the pay roll of the C & O either at the Shops, in the freight yards, or at the depot. The next industry which amounted to anything was the American Car & Foundry Company, although in those days it was called the "Ensign Car Works".

There was a planing mill in Huntington on the corner of 9th St. & 4th Ave. which supplied much of the lumber for Huntington's rapidly growing residential section. Building of houses was almost a business of itself: for everywhere resounded the hammer's even fall, and the intermittent scrape of the saws

It was in the spring of 1872 that the first board walks were laid. They were clumsy affairs, only two planks constituting the walk, which had been put up by the property owners. Then, the pedestrian was left to cross the street as best he could.

All the houses were frame, and most of them built for store below, with the residence above. And in those days we didn't have gas; but had to get up in a cold house if it were winter, and build a coal fire. We had plenty of excitement as

well as amusement. In 1875 the Bank was robbed by the James Brothers. The bank at that time, was located on Third Avenue and Twelfth Street. It occurred at noon, when all had gone to dinner except one. There was great excitement after that, and many attempted to follow on their horses. But the robbers had new horses, and they escaped with the \$5,000.00 they had taken. Later, one was wounded and captured, which resulted in his being sent to the penitentiary. Ill health befell him, however; and he was, later, reprieved.

Huntington was not very old until it was blessed with a circus. Then, we knew it was a city. The circus used to show on the grounds between Fifth Ave. and Sixth Avenue, and Eighth and Ninth streets. There was a natural pond of water out that way,

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Asked what has kept him so vigorous through-out his four score years, he said: "I've been in all kinds of life, but I never wasted it in dissipation; I have tried to live prudently. But, for that matter, I don't believe a person can be killed until it is time for him to die".

As a soldier in the Confederate Army, death was always lurking. "During the four years of the war, I have had three first-rate horses killed from under me, my hat shot off, my coat pierced, and my face grazed by bullets. The Lord gives you the power to live, and he expects you to take care of yourself".

Mr. Potts told a story that is particularly thrilling from a listener's view-point, but which he said, was rough when playing the game. One time, during the close of the war, he was marching with the Confederate soldiers near Gordonsville, Virginia. They had "hiked" for two days and nights to that city; and although it

cold weather, many of them were nearly barefoot. They arrived at their destination at dawn, and took refuge on a steep hillside. The Union soldiers were just down below on the wide field, and the Confederates expected an attack almost any time. Presently the soldiers in blue began the ascent; and the men in grey, defying them and death, got behind trees, preparatory to shooting. For a time the Confederates were successful in repelling the attack; but gradually they lost power, and it was all they could do to stand their ground. Mr. Potts, one of the Field Officers in Charge, was standing behind a medium size tree, felt the icy cycles fall on his shoulders many times, but the shots did not get any closer. An officer of the Union Army could see Mr. Potts plainly, and repeatedly shot at him; and although Mr. Potts states that he felt the force of every one, he was not hit by any. Then, for a time, the firing was not so intense, and the men in grey ~~bre~~ breathed more freely.

However, they knew what was coming, and prepared for the worst. A pal of Mr. Potts, who was standing in the open refused to hide behind a tree like the others; and, rather than to have him killed he pulled him behind the tree with him. However Mr. Potts found that this would not do; and walking to another tree somewhat smaller than the first, which was a good road away, the others by this time being occupied. When the onset came, the pal whom he had tried to rescue was shot down, but Mr. Potts did not receive a single scratch.

From Harriett Casto, Writing in Herald-Dispatch (No date)
Clipping among articles collected from C.V. Lallance,
1401 -- 7th Avenue City
Interviewed Nov. 14, 1940.

John T. Gibson, who was Huntington's oldest man in 1902 and was 99 years old that year, was written up in the Herald-Dispatch Sept. 15, 1920. Editorial follows:

"CITY'S OLDEST MAN NEARS THE CENTURY MARK".

Looking backward over a span of years, bridging the most tremendous epoch in the history of the World, John T. Gibson, probably Huntington's oldest man, gave an interview to the Advertiser Wednesday morning, 1902.

Mr. Gibson's last appearance at a public gathering was on the occasion of Gen. Leonard Wood's visit to the city, when he sat on the platform. Introduced to Gen. Wood, who was informed as to Mr. Gibson's age, the Republican Presidential candidate said:

"I am highly honored with your presence".

The venerable man was born Sept. 17, 1821, at Down Patrick, in the Province of Ulster, Ireland. His comments on the deplorable Irish situation showed him to be a close student of present day events. "It is unfortunate that Ireland is in the throes of rebellion", said Mr. Gibson. "I place the blame on the Roman priests. Take them out of Ireland and you will have as peaceful a country as exists in the world. In the south of Ireland people do no thinking for themselves. On religious and political matters the Priests think for them. It is not so, however, in Ulster; for there the people are more like Americans".

In 1849, Mr. Gibson first came to America, and first settled in Buffalo, New York, where he engaged in the merchandise business. After a year, he moved to Westfield, Chataugua County, New York, remaining for twenty years.

Mr. Gibson voted in the Presidential election for the first

time in 1856, when he cast his ballot for John C. Fremont., on a "Free Stater" platform, and against the encroachment of slavery in the new territories.

During the Buchanan administration he went to Kansas, to ~~xxx~~ assist in the fight to make the new territory free from slavery. Mr. Gibson was a personal friend of Charles Robinson, the free state Governor of Kansas, and was at Lawrence, the temporary capital, attending Legislature when Colonel Sumner, with a body of Federal troops, dispersed that body.

"Colonel Sumner walked down the aisle", said Mr. Gibson. "He remarked that he had come to perform the most unpleasant task of his life--to disperse the Free State Legislature. He was representing the Washington Administration".

Mr. Gibson was personally acquainted with the famous John Brown, whose life inspired the pre-war song, "John Brown's Body". Mr. Gibson said that he was in one Kansas town the day after the border ruffians from Missouri had burned it. Only the smouldering embers of what had been a prosperous city remained. He was present at a number of anti-slavery riots in Kansas, about that period.

The opening days of the Civil War found Mr. Gibson in Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he was Captain of a Home Guard Company, at that time being forty years of age.

In 1872 Mr. Gibson saw an article in the New York Tribune describing the town of Huntington, W. Va.; and on April 1, of that year, he came to Huntington to see with his own eyes the wonders of the "New City". Pleased with conditions in West Virginia, Mr. Gibson settled down here. His first business transaction was the pur-

chase of two lots at the corner of 11th St. & 3rd Avenue, from Senator Oley. Corner lots in that location then cost \$500.00 and \$350.00. There was little here in those days, except the germ of what later became the leading city in West Virginia.

From editorial in the "Herald-Advertiser-Dispatch" dated September 15, 1920.

In another editorial, dated just one year later, Sept. 17, 1921, Mr. Gibson, being one hundred years of age, was described as ill, but in good spirits, in expectation of celebrating his one hundredth birth-day.

He was Owner and editor of the first Republican news-paper in Huntington, served as Post Master of the City, and for many years as Commissioner of the United States Court. He was for years, nationally prominent in the affairs of the Order of Orangemen. One of the congratulatory letters received on his one hundredth birth-day came from President Warren G. Harding.

Jacob L. Crider, Pioneer Settler of Huntington.

Jacob L. Crider, who drove to Huntington in a two-horse wagon from Western Indiana in 1872, to start one of the first drug stores here, was married in 1875, in the old Methodist Episcopal Church, or Chapel which stood back of what is now the First National Bank. Later the M.E. Church was built at Fourth Ave. & 10th Street. The minister who performed the ceremony was Dr. Prettyman, a Missionary to Bulgaria during the Administration of President Grant.

When the Spanish-American war broke out Mr. Crider was teaching a Sunday School class at the First M.E. Church, among his ^{scholarly} class.

being E.P.Frost, James Palmer, Howard Palmer, Clarence Bartley, who was killed in the Phillipines, Sec'y H.E.Matthews, of the Chamber of Commerce, and others. Five members of this class joined the Army on the out-break of the Spanish-American war.

With his brother, Amos Crider, Mr.Crider drove here from Goodland, Indiana, near La Fayette. The journey required a week. Amos Crider,, once Mayor of Huntington, erected a building on 3rd Avenue just east of Tenth Street, where the drug store was started. Mr.Crider erected the building on 3rd Avenue, later occupied by the Adams Express Company, which he sold about 1904, for \$11,000.00.

From editorial in Huntington Advertiser Sept. 5, 1920.

Among the clippings obtained from C.V.Lallance:

R. E. Hagen, Mayor of Huntington 1889-1890.

Former Mayor R.E.Hagen, after twenty-two years absence from Huntington, returned for a visit with his sister a number of years later, when his picture and the following writing appeared in the Huntington Advertiser:

"Mayor of Huntington thirty-one years ago, and a member of the City Council, which voted the first brick pavement of Third Avenue, R.E.Hagen, pioneer business man, has returned for a visit, after an absence of twenty-two years. Mr.Hagen has been engaged in the plumbing, heating, and lighting business at Wilson, N.C. Few landmarks of early Huntington have survived the era of progress and prosperity which has marked the city's growth, according to the former Mayor, who related many interesting incidents in the early history of the city. Mr.Hagen served several terms as a member of the Common Council of the City, and is thoroughly conversant with the early, municipal Government. He was elected Mayor, to

succeed T.S. Garland April 22, 1898 and served the regulation term of one year as the Chief Executive of the city. During his term of office, the city made its first step towards its present, prominent position, when permission was refused for the erection of a frame shed at 9th St. and 4th Ave., on the grounds. that it would "interfere with later building". A law was also passed making it necessary for two-thirds of the property owners on a square to give their consent before a saloon could be operated on the block. Several other pieces of "reform" legislation were enacted, which have stood as stepping stones for the city's subsequent growth.

From Clippings of C.V. Lallance.

"Fifty-Eighth Anniversary of Fredericksburg Battle", as related by R. W. Douthat, father of R.S. Douthat, former County Clerk of Cabell County, and appearing in the Huntington Advertiser December 13, 1920: _ _ _ _ _

"Fifty-eight years ago, today, the 13th of December, 1862, the Battle of Fredericksburg, one of the important engagements of the Civil War was fought. On that day for the third time the Union Armies un-successfully started a drive for Richmond. In the first effort the Confederates met the blue-clad troops at Manassas and practically annihilated them. Again, they failed in the Peninsula campaign, under McClellan, although the Union Armies came within seven miles of the Confederate Capital. It was not until Grant became Commander-in-Chief and the famous "Wilderness" campaign was fought that the Confederates fell.

"R. W. Douthat, father of County Clerk R.S. Douthat, was a Captain in Longstreet's Corps, and who is said to have fired

the last Confederate shot at the Battle of Gettysburg, recalled for the Advertiser Monday the story of the Battle of Fredericksburg. Mr. Douthat, who is 81 years old, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army at Christiansburg, Va., in 1861, and fought through-out the war. He was, later, a professor of Latin at West Virginia University--for fourteen years--. Mr. Douthat made his home at Morgantown until recently, when he removed to Huntington.

At Fredericksburg the Union armies attacked under General Burnside, who sent his force over the river the night of Nov. 12th and hid a large body under the ground, near the river bank. Lee's army was drawn up in a semi-circle, to prevent flanking. Burnside sent his left against the Southerners, and was met by General Stonewall Jackson, who had placed a large force in a rail-road cut, and in neighboring woods. When the northerners came within gun-shot the Confederate artillery opened, and swept the attackers from the field. Mr. Douthat, in looking over the field later, found one soldier who had been shot eight times, showing the intensity of the fire. Because of scarcity of uniforms and supplies the Southerners stripped the Union soldiers of their clothing and equipment.

The closest fighting of the battle was in the streets of Fredericksburg where the belligerents clashed in hand to hand combat. Meagher's Brigade, of the Union army, particularly distinguished itself in the town by five fierce attacks on the bloody "Rock Wall" against the Confederates. The brigade was literally mowed down, but charged time after time until its units were cut to pieces. The brigade at this fight practically lost its

identity as an Irish unit. Mr. Douthat declared that the gallantry displayed by those troops has never been surpassed in American history.

Mr. Douthat's command was at Marie's Hill on Sunday, the 14th, when the snipers from the town kept down every movement. A cap, or hat stuck above the fire trenches was instantly shot full of holes. That night Burnside's Army re-crossed the river; and no further attack was made on Richmond until Grant took charge, smashed the Confederacy in twain at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and crushed the South with a shattering blow, and finally brought the war to a close with the campaign in the East.

Among the incidents in the Fredericksburg Battle described by Mr. Douthat was a Council of War called by General Lee, in which he asked the opinion of Longstreet and Jackson as to the best course to pursue. Jackson declared, "Drive them into the river with a night attack". Mr. Douthat said that this could easily have been done; for the Union forces were under the river bank and practically powerless to resist. Those who escaped to the other side would have been at the mercy of the Southern artillery and riflemen.

"Jackson was the greatest strategist of all time", declared Mr. Douthat, comparing him to Alexander, Napoleon, Hannibal, Scipio, and other great militarists of history.

Mr. Douthat has the distinction of being the first former Confederate soldier to make the Gettysburg address at Gettysburg. He has made it a number of times in West Virginia. Mr. Douthat is one of the few survivors of the Battle of Fredericksburg, and although past 80 years old, was still in excellent health at this time.

From Huntington Advertiser, Dec. 13, 1920. Among the clippings obtained from C.V. Lallance.

Judge William Chafin, in an interesting article written in support of the bond issue in this city in April, 1910, tells of the days of plank side-walks, &c. He says:

"I wish to say in reply to a request for a statement of my position relative to the proposed issue, that I am earnestly in favor of an issue, since the Commissioners have put to record an ordinance which partly prohibits the payment of a Commission for their distribution. May I refer reminiscently for a moment, in order to show why I am in favor of bonds, and to illustrate why others should be.

"Nearly forty years ago I arrived in Huntington, my father preceeding me about one year. I remember the old brick yard at 20th Street, between 1st and 2nd Ave's, now occupied by the Nicholson Furniture Co., Jarvis Machinery Co., and West Virginia Stove & Foundry, and now a thriving manufacturing center with pavements, sewers, and side-walks with nobody hurt, and all benefitted. As "Off-bearer" I helped Colonel Sikes, now deceased, mould the clay taken from the pit where these manufactories now stand, to erect the brick "cleaning room" at the Ensign Shops. I did not think at that time, that those improvements would ever help me in the future any more than some people can now see that the improvements asked for will be of inestimable value to them in the future, if not at once.

"I saw the widow Moore's "Goat patch" give way to the Ensign Shops; Enslow's corn field to the Globe Pipe Works, Wash Williams log hut to the Thornburg Man'f'g Company, and Judge Doolittle's residence, the Tanner huts, and Gideon property on 4th Avenue and 10th St. to the beautiful hostelry, Frederick Hotel; Eighth and Sixth Avenues completely transformed from an apple orchard and swamp to

to places of beautiful residence, pavements, sewers, and side-walks and nobody hurt, but all benefited; I have seen "Slab town" on the South east; St. Cloud on the west; and Woodville in the center, disappear in our march of progress, only to arise, phoenix-like bedecked with beautiful buildings, pavements, sewers, and side-walks, throwing off the old, and taking on the new, and nobody hurt, but all benefited.

"I can recall the time when we had nothing but plank walks on 3rd Avenue. In front of Marshall College, and from 20th to 24th Streets these warped and twisted planks were elevated across pools of stagnated water, slimp muck and mud, bull frogs, wiggle tails and mosquitos on stilts 10 and 12 feet high, and balustraded with rough, splintered hand-rails; and, if you remember, we were fearful that the wasps and yellow jackets who build their nests beneath would parade up our trouser legs, and the children fall from the elevation to the placid ponds below.

"I have seen the C & O. Patch grow from a community consisting of five one-story buildings to a "Cottage Grove" of immense possibility.

"Eighth Avenue is a stretch ^{of} stiff mud, and the people of that section should see to it that the bonds carry. We remember the time when Third Avenue was nothing but mud thirty inches deep all the way from Johnson's Lane to Guyandotte, and when it was said that a man could see nothing but the top of Dan Mossman's head sticking out of the mud, while seated on a load of hzy. When we heard the cry of "pave", "pave" and we saw the immense benefits derived by all, we were, to use the school girl's hyperbole, "Tickled to death".

When I "off bore" brick for Colonel Sikes, I could not see that some time in the future the places from which I took the clay and from which I fed Mrs. Moore's goats would be covered with manufacturing plants which would yield to the employees an income sufficient to pay me hundreds of dollars yearly in rents, &c. These improvements benefited us, all. It has helped some more than others, and some less. Is there anyone who would like to see our city go back to the days of brick yard and goat patches? No. Then boost it along".

From Article printed in the Huntington paper April 20, 1910. Among the clippings loaned to me by C.V. Lallance, 1401--7th Ave., City.

"Glimpses of Huntington given in City Directory of 1883"

J.G. Adams Co., Groceries,

P. M. T.F.Barr, Red Light Saloon,

W.F.Brockmeyer, Cigars and Tobaccos,

George F. Brown, Insurance Agent,

W.H.Bull, Groceries,

✓ C. I. S^t.L. & C. Ry Co. railroad,

J.L.Crider, Drug Store,

John W. Downey, Liquors and Wines,

B. W. Foster, Hardware dealer,

Harry Funk, St.James Hotel,

A. S. Fry & Sons, Department store,

Joseph Gallick, Musical instruments,

T.S.Garland & Co., Dry goods and Notions,

Wes. A. Gibson, Printing office,

Sam Gideon, One price clothing store,

N. W. Henry, Singer Sewing Machines,
Hilton & Williamson, Jewelers,
Glenn Hilton, Jeweler,
W.H.H.Holswade, Furniture; wholesale and retail,
John A. Jones, Pianos and Organs,
Oscar Jones, Gem Restaurant,
Kennett & Son, Livery stable,
James King, architect,
George W. Kirk, Photographer,
Laidley & Johnston, Groceries,
C. N. Lallance, Comet saloon and restaurant,
Merchant's Hotel, Hotel business,
Moore & Co., Enterprise Laundry,
R.A.Mathews, Merchant's Hotel,
John Otterstatter, Gem saloon,
J. H. Pahe & Co., Druggists in Guyandotte,
Peebles & Son, Cincinnati tobacco importers,
Post & Co. Cincinnati supply dealer,
William B. Roche & Company, Continental Hotel,
A. Roseberry, Guyandotte Woolen Mills,
F. A. Sauer, Butcher,
T.S.Scanlon & Co., Boots & Shoes,
W.H.Smith, Tin ware and sheet iron,
H.D.Stewart, Hardware dealer,
St.James Hotel, Hotel,
The Huntington Commercial, Newspaper,
Turner & Brothers, Livery stable,
J.W.Verlander, Wines & Liquors; ^{flour} ~~four~~ and feed,
S.E.Walker, Butcher.

M. Weil, Merchant tailoring,
Wilson & Beardsley, Flour mill
R.B.Wolcott, Staple and fancy groceries,
C.T.Woodrow & Co., Stationers and printers,
Mrs. B.E.Young, Candies and confectioneries,

City Government.

Mayor	Ham Dickey,
Recorder	John H. Oley,
Marshal	John Welch,
Street Commissioner	J.M.Puthuff,
City Physician	M.L.Mayo,
City Solicitor,	James J. Peterson,
<u>Councilmen:</u>	A.J.Beardsley, E.S.Buffington, E.Ensign, R.Enslow, B.W.Foster, N.W.Henry, R.A.Mathews and John Wilson

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Judge of Circuit Court: Ira J. McGinnis
Circuit Clerk, M.S.Thornburg,
Sheriff, Edmund Kyle,
Deputies, E.S.Buffington and M.A.Bias,
Superintendent of Schools, T.B.Summers,
County Surveyor, J.L.Thornburg,
Assessor, First District, S.D.Hayslip,
" Second " Virgil Yates,

The Circuit Court convened on the first Monday March, -
August, and November, of each year, -st Monday in July, and the
fourth Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the
fourth Monday in October, of each year.

There were six lodges and societies in the city at that time. They were as follows:

A. F. & A. M., Huntington Lodge #53, R.B.Wilson, W.M.
J.J.Peterson, Secretary.

I. O. O. F., Cabell Encampment No.25; George Cullen, C.R.
W. F. Wallace, Scribe.

K. of H. Mistletoe Lodge, No.466; W.B.Wilson, Dictator,
Mark Poore, Reporter.

K. & L. of H. J.L.Crider, Secretary. Mark Poore, Protector.

G. A. R. Garfield Post, No.4, H.M.Adams, Commander. Mark
Poore, Adjutant.

- Churches -

The churches were as follows:

First Baptist Church, W.P.Walker, Pastor,

M.E.Church, S.Steele, Pastor. Sunday school at 2:30 P.M.

M.E. Church, South, J.A. Carter, Pastor.

Congregationalist Church, A.Bowers, Pastor. Sunday school 12 noon.

The Presbyterian church was not supplied.

There was only one bank at this time. That was the Bank of
Huntington on the north-east corner of Tenth Street and Third Avenue
where the Huntington National Bank was located at the time this is xx
written. John H. Russell was the President.

There was a Board of Trade, of which the following men were the
officers:

E.E.Ward, President,

G.M.Adams, Vice-President,

J.L.Crider, Sec'y

W.H.Bull, Treasurer.

These enterprising citizens laid the ground work for the present Chamber of Commerce. There were two bands in Huntington at this time: The Mchanics Cornet Band, and the Huntington Cornet Band (Colored).

Huntington supported five weekly news-papers, among them, the Advertiser. The papers listed in the Directory were as follows:

The Commercial, Republican, established in 1874. Wes A.Gibson was editor and publisher.

The Republican, republican, established in 1882. James J. Peterson, editor and publisher.

The Advertiser, Democratic; A.G.Bennett, Publisher and E.A. Bennett, editor.

The Argus, Independent, W.F.Wallace, Editor and publisher,

The News, Democratic, T.West Peyton, Editor and publisher.

Fourteen School Teachers.

The city had quite an elaborate school system: There were fourteen teachers, and three school buildings. The teachers and education system was made up of a number of Teachers whom many of the older residents will remember. Among them was Miss Blance Enslow who was accidentally killed at the new High School. Another is Miss Sallie Peyton. The list of teachers follows:

C. T. Kellogg, A.M. Superintendent of City Schools,

Henry Lambert, Principal Third Avenue school,

Meriam Cheesman, teacher " " "

A. Blanche Enslow, " " "

Emma Donnella, " " "

Ida Selby, Principal of Fourth Avenue school,

Mary M. Johnson, Teacher " " "

May L. Abbott, Teacher of Fourth Avenue school,
Sallie Peyton, " " " "
W. K. Gallaher, # " " "
Fannie B. Ellis, " " " "
Dora Spangenberg, " " " "
Henry James, Principal of Colored Schools,
Mary Johnson, Teacher of Primary Colored School,

The Third Avenue building was located on Third Avenue,
between Twentieth and Twenty-first Sts.

The Fourth Avenue building was on Fourth Avenue, between 7th
and 8th Sts.

The Colored School Building at Holderby's Grove, near the
Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. It was near the Douglas Building,
where the present negro school is located.

"Glimpses of Huntington" was published in the Advertiser
November 2, 1917. The clipping loaned to me by
C.V. Lallance, #1401 7th Avenue, City.
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The following editorial appeared in the Herald-Dispatch
July 4, 1917:

"Old settlers add chapters to early history of City".

Papers deal with first news-papers and records of first
birth, death, and house built. First building stands now on
Second Avenue. First Huntington baby born in what is now a board-
ing house, at #223 11th Street.

"More interesting details were added to the early history of
Huntington that is being compiled in the papers by members of the
"Early Settlers Association" at the monthly meeting held last

night in the Commissioner's Room, at the City Hall. The two papers presented last night deal with the newspapers of long ago, in Huntington, and the other contained statistics as to the first building, the first death, and the first birth in Huntington. The meeting last night was well attended, though the session was not lengthy.

Mrs. Gibson presented the paper giving records of the first building, death, and birth in Huntington. It was as follows: "The first building erected in Huntington was that of Martin E. Smith, who had previously resided in Syracuse, Ohio. This edifice now stands next to the Continental Hotel, on Second Avenue. The first death was that of an Italian, who was killed by a "cave-in" while digging a well at the south-east corner of Sixth Ave. and Ninth Street. The first birth occurred in the building that is now a boarding house, at #223 - Eleventh Street, The baby was a boy named Huntington Guy Paulsley (I am not sure of the spelling of this last name) The family later moved to Gallipolis, Ohio. The father was an old time steam boat captain".

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Early Newspapers.

The early Huntington newspapers were listed as follows:

"The Independent", owned and edited by Dr. O. G. Chase. It was established in 1871, and was the first publication in Huntington.

"The Advertiser" succeeded The Independent, and was established by Major Downey, who used the mechanical material of the Independent.

Next, followed The Argus, edited by Colonel Pike, the owner and publisher of several papers in the Ohio Valley. This paper

was later edited by W.F.Wallace.

"The Huntington Commercial", edited by John T. Gibson.

This paper was established on February 13, 1874, and was the first "straight-out" Republican paper ever published in Cabell County.

"The Huntington Democrat" and the "Gazette" followed, later; but neither lived long.

The first daily was by M.H.Brooks, who was then (1872) Post Master. It was a small, four column sheet, and was named "The Press". It was short lived.

"The Daily Democrat", a small sheet, existed for a short time; then the "Times", "Advertiser", and "Herald-Dispatch".

The following list of newspapers was appended to this paper:

"The Independent", established by Dr.O.G.Chase in 1871,

"The Argus", " by Col.Pike and W.F.Wallace

"The Commercial" " by John T. Gibson,

"The Huntington Republican", established by J.J.Peterson, in 1882.

"The Huntington News" established by Shumate & Lacy in 1882,

"The Huntington Gazette" established by Dr.McIntosh

"The Huntington Times" " J.R.Dudley,

"The Baptist Banner"

"The Huntington Herald"

"The Huntington Dispatch" established by Floyd S. Chapman.

"The Independent Tribune" " by Mrs.Chapman. (I called Mrs. Chapman about The Tribune; and she told me it was established (by C. K. Chapman, publisher, of Chapman Printing Co., about) (1922).

From a clipping among those loaned to me by Charles V. Lallance, 1401 - 7th Ave. Dated July 4, 1917.

In an editorial, rather a brief outline of notes on West Virginia, appearing on P.41 "West Virginia Review" for November, 1940, some of the earlier industries are described, as follows:

"Canned coal oil preceeded the use of petroleum It was first manufactured in Kanawha and Elk Valleys, and used as a luminant. The oil was pressed out after crushing the canned coal in much the same manner as making cider; or it was distilled.

"Petroleum was called "coal oil" because of its similarity to the canned coal oil in use when it began to be known. It is said that iron ore from Hardy and Pendleton Counties was used during the American revolution, for the production of iron. A furnace, the remains of which still stand, was operated in Hancock County as early as 1790.

"The pottery industry dates back to 1785, when a pottery was opened at Morgantown.

"The first commercial glass plant was located at Wellsburg in 1850; but glass as an industry, did not start to grown to its present, large proportions until the turn of the century. Now some of the largest plants in the world are located in West Virginia. Milton, W. Va. has achieved fame for the hand-made, stained glass known as "Blenko", which is manufactured there. Glass from Milton repaired the shattered windows of Rheims Cathedral after the World War, and has also been used by other celebrated buildings throughout the world.

From Eugenia R. Garrett's "West Virginia in Review"

Published by the West Virginia Review, November, 1940.